

## NEBRASKA'S FAVORITE FOR VICE PRESIDENT

Republican State Convention Recommends John L. Webster of Omaha for the Nomination---  
Strong Support of National Administration.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 18.—The Republican state convention today nominated the following ticket:  
Associate Justice of the Court—J. B. Barnes, Madison county.  
Regents of the State University—Charles S. Allen of Lancaster and W. G. Whitmore of Douglas.  
Beginning at 2 o'clock this afternoon the convention transacted its necessary business and was ready to adjourn three hours later. The nomination of Court Commissioner John B. Barnes for associate justice of the supreme court had for weeks been forecasted and his selection was more in the nature of a ratification than a contest. The two successful candidates for regents of the university, Charles S. Allen and W. G. Whitmore, were nominated on the first formal ballot.  
President Roosevelt received the warmest commendation and a declaration was made for his re-nomination.  
For Vice President.  
The unexpected feature of the convention was the adoption of a resolution declaring John L. Webster of Omaha, one of the delegates to the convention and one of the well-known party leaders of the state, to be the choice of Nebraska Republicans for vice president in 1904. The resolution was passed just after the convention was about to adjourn and was received with enthusiasm. Mr. Webster expressed his thanks for the honor.  
On national issues the platform declared as follows:  
"We congratulate, not only ourselves but the people at large, that the administration of our national affairs and our negotiations with foreign nations are being conducted by the courageous Republican president who knows no fear, who courts no favor, but who loves peace, crowned with honor and in whose charge we have a feeling of perfect safety and security—a president whom the American people now desire to honor with a second term as the chief magistrate of the greatest and grandest nation of the earth—Theodore Roosevelt."  
"We adhere to the American protective policy of the Republican party which has increased the revenues and not impeded trade, which has opened the doors of mills and factories to millions of American skilled mechanics and is returning to them the higher wages which are the just recompense of their toil."  
Regulation of Trusts.  
"The Republican party recognizes that legitimate business fairly capitalized and honestly conducted has interest in the state."  
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## MANY CRIPPLE CREEK MINERS ARE DESIROUS OF WORKING

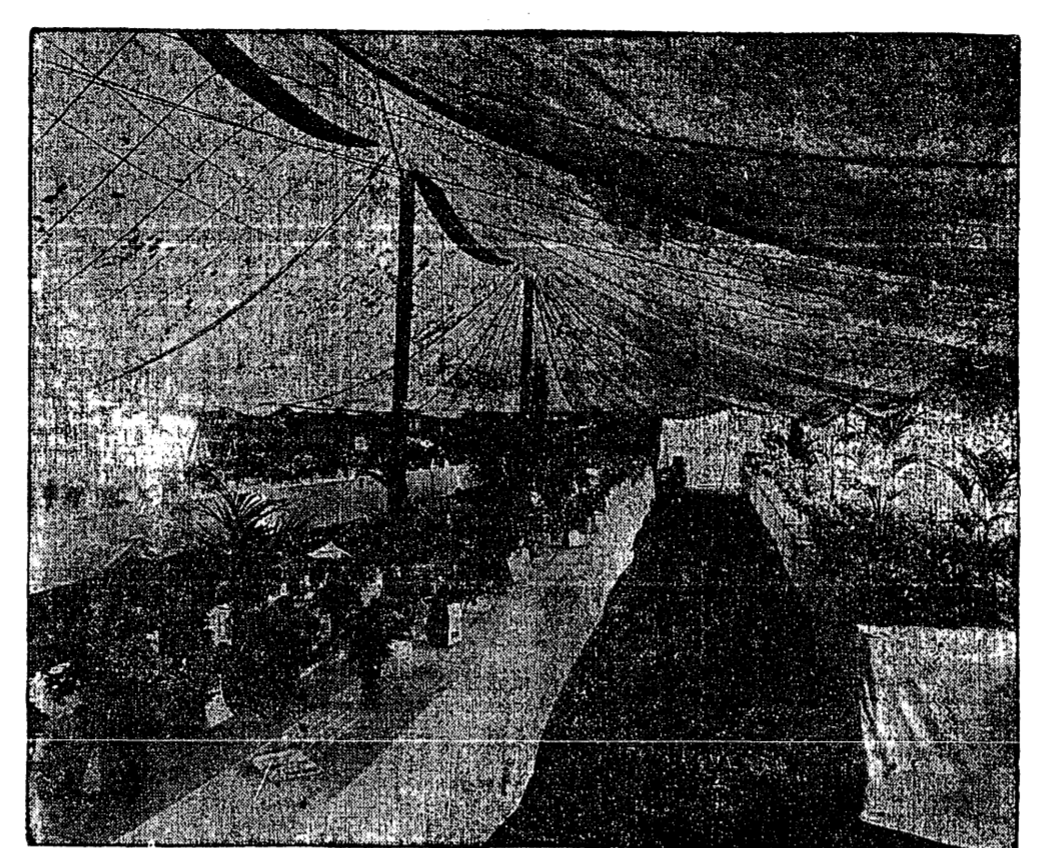
Proper Arrangement for Resumption of Operations Would Be Welcomed by All---Interest Still Centered on Drainage Tunnel.

Special to the Gazette.  
Cripple Creek, Aug. 18.—During the past 24 hours there have been practically no developments in the strike situation. There are many rumors in circulation but nothing of a definite nature has transpired. Indications all point to a resumption of work on the drainage tunnel in the very near future. The mine owners are closeted continuously with each other and are giving nothing out regarding their plans.  
It is a well-known fact that the mine owners have secured a large number of applications from men who desire to return to work at the mines now under the ban.  
To Resume Work This Week.  
The resumption of work on the El Paso drainage tunnel is expected tomorrow or at the latest, the end of the week and the most significant developments since the walk-out occurred two weeks ago are looked for almost any hour.  
Superintendent Bainbridge has asked Sheriff Henry Robertson for deputies. The sheriff however entering a general denial. Bainbridge's request was that the sheriff allow him to deputize some of his own men to guard the El Paso property and to afford men working on the tunnel protection. The sheriff has refused. The El Paso manager's request is taken to indicate positively and unmistakably that he has the men to go to work and only needs protection. It is now definitely known that the test of strength of the strike movement will be inaugurated before Sunday and the point of attack will be the El Paso drainage tunnel. Both sides are now amply prepared for the struggle.  
The bunk and eating houses, which it was reported were being erected near the El Paso mine have not materialized as yet. It is learned, however, on good authority tonight that the carpenter shop near the old Orizaba shaft has been cleaned out and will be converted immediately into a bunk house for the use of the men who are expected to go to work in the tunnel. It is said that commencing tomorrow morning the men will be on pay and will report every morning until the time arrives for the strike to be put to work on the big tunnel and that many of the men will remain at the property and take up their abode there until the present trouble is over.  
The miners also suspect that something is going to happen, as today they have been put to work on the big tunnel and that many of the men will remain at the property and take up their abode there until the present trouble is over.  
The union officials are making preparations to house and feed all the miners who are out on the strike and for this reason may be short of funds. The assistance is only to the members in good standing. The lodging feature was given a decided impetus today. The union committee has secured many rooms with private families and tonight these quarters were rented to the striking miners at the rate of \$3 a month. The three cars of groceries and provisions which it is reported Secretary Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners purchased in Denver and shipped to camp today have not been received, although the scheme of a federation commissary store will without doubt be launched in the district. The plan at present is to erect a large tent, both for the miners and for the men who are to the miners at the lowest cost price possible. The cooks and waiters union passed a resolution at their last meeting that if it were found necessary to go to work at the El Paso mine, they would do so.

## URGES NATIONAL AID IN BUILDING GOOD HIGHWAYS

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 18.—A feature of the opening session of the Trans-Mississippi congress was the address of W. R. Richardson on "Good Roads." He scathingly denounced the present system and urged that state and national aid be given in the construction of suitable highways.  
Donald G. Fletcher, chairman of the local committee on arrangements, called the assembly to order. Mr. Fletcher stated that the president of the congress, Hon. J. H. Kirby, of Houston, Texas, had been called suddenly to New York on important business and would be unable to be present and that Judge C. J. Gavin had been delayed in Portland. He therefore introduced Hon. Walter Gresham, former president of the congress, as temporary presiding officer. Mr. Gresham spoke briefly, referring to his connection with the congress in previous years, and expressing confidence in the future usefulness of the organization. He then introduced Governor McAdams of Washington, who in his brief address of welcome.  
Functions of the Congress.  
Following Governor McBride, Chairman Gresham introduced Mayor Humes of the city of Seattle. Thomas Richardson of New Orleans then read the annual address of President Kirby. It was in part as follows:  
"The Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress was convened at the fact that the states on the Atlantic seaboard were receiving a greater share of benefactions from the general government than those contributory to the gulf and the Pacific, and that an official factor in directing the American congress to an impartial distribution of the favors of government. Then a Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress was sectional. It was so in obedience to the law of economic necessity. But it is not so now. For whatever participates in the life of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress is an evangel of American industry called to preach the doctrine of American preeminence.  
It was organized to bring transportation facilities to the producers of the larger part of the nation's domestic and export wealth, who toll in the cotton and grain fields, in the lumber, the iron, the coal, and the oil regions and the excise and lead and copper and gold mines of the west; to command the aid of the government in fostering the agricultural possibilities of vast areas that with irrigation will give richer reward to the husbandman's patient labor than any other upon the earth's surface; to effect the development of harbors on the gulf and Pacific coasts and to conserve the tremendous energies of the Mississippi river, these problems are all in process of solution, and the duty of the government is become so obvious that no one need doubt the perfection of these vast enterprises. As tardy as the government sometimes is in the execution of its obligations to the citizen, it has not been known to fail when once it sets its hand to the discharge of a great public duty. Indeed, that which is now the mission of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress is as broad, as deep and as eternal as the republic itself."  
Importance of Good Roads.  
At the afternoon session two important addresses were made. W. R. Richardson, secretary of the National Good Roads Association, spoke on "Good Roads." His speech in part was as follows:  
"The system under which the public roads are managed is antiquated, inadequate, and wasteful, each year repeating the experience of labor and money, with no permanent good accomplished. The sum of money practically wasted in the attempt, under the present system, to maintain passable roads in any other business of such proportion, public or private, and would call for the most radical and prompt reform."  
"The 1,350 counties contained in the Trans-Mississippi country expend each year \$1,000,000,000 for the purpose of maintaining their roads. This is a vast sum, but it is not enough. For the system under which the public roads are managed is antiquated, inadequate, and wasteful, each year repeating the experience of labor and money, with no permanent good accomplished. The sum of money practically wasted in the attempt, under the present system, to maintain passable roads in any other business of such proportion, public or private, and would call for the most radical and prompt reform."  
(Continued on Page 2.)

## THEY HAVE TRANSPLANTED A GARDEN UNDER A CANOPY OF WHITE CANVAS



A FLOWER SHOW EXHIBIT.

All kinds of flowers—a variety of colors and scents—from the meek and lowly blossom of the kitchen garden to the delicate, pampered bloom of the hothouse; they will all be spread before you at the flower show today.  
Such an exhibition of a garden transplanted and placed on view under the canopy of a white tent has never been yours to look at in Colorado Springs before.  
Going? Of course you are. It is an event that you have long anticipated—ever since you began to read about the big preparations the El Paso Horticultural society was making for the flower show, and that has been a whole year, you have been looking forward to the event.  
At Your Pleasure.  
And now everything is ready—on display, right before you in North park, or will be at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Secretary A. T. Reed has announced that every exhibit must be in place by 1 o'clock this morning, so the prizes may be awarded before the show is opened to the public this afternoon. Go and take the children with you. The little ones will be better for having mingled with the flowers, and you, yourself, will be benefited.  
It has been an arduous task, this growing and getting together of flowers for the show which begins today. The Horticultural society is deserving of the thanks of the public for the energies expended to make the flower show what it will be this year, the biggest and best ever held.  
The Social Side.  
The social feature of the flower show will center in the tea tent.  
The hours will be from 4 to 6, and admission will be free to those attending the exhibit.  
Mrs. W. K. Jewett, chairman of the woman's advisory board, and Mrs. E. C. Goddard will be in charge this afternoon.  
They will be assisted by:  
Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Larned, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Kernochan, Mrs. Van Vechten, Miss Brinley, Mrs. Davenport, Mr. Hatch, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Slocum, Mrs. Norman E. Mack, Buffalo.  
Mrs. W. W. Price will have charge of the musical program, which will include a solo by Victor Clemence, "The Holy City," by Nelson Brett, duet by Misses Nichols and Allen, and solo by Mrs. Rotchild.  
The proceeds from the sale of tea and cake will be for the benefit of the Young Woman's Christian association.  
Last Year Surpassed.  
According to actual count this year's entries, exclusive of those of fruit, number 1,246. Last year the total number of entries were little over 900. Perhaps there is nothing that proves more conclusively the interest that is being taken in the society this year and its annual flower show than the increased number of entries.  
All day yesterday workmen were busily engaged in erecting the four large tents, installing the necessary electric lights, preparing the long tables and moving in the exhibits for the three days' exhibition.  
Among the first exhibits to be placed in the tents was the large collection of fruit of R. G. Rockefeller of Canon City. This exhibit is very fine, and one which should attract more than a passing attention. The different fruits of the city who will have exhibits began moving in palms and other plants yesterday.

## ELKTON OFFICERS FAVOR EXTENSION

Mine Owners Agree That Lessees Should Not Suffer as Result of Strike.

The proposition made by the Mine Owners association to extend leases on all Cripple Creek properties during the pendency of the strike is meeting with general acceptance among the owners of the big properties who reside in this city.  
E. P. Shove, secretary-treasurer of the Elkton Consolidated Gold Mining company, said yesterday: "The Elkton company has not taken up the matter formally but with will extend all of our leases as the proposition is one that is eminently fair and should meet the approval of every mine owner and mining company. The lessees have been forced to suspend operations through no fault of their own and it is not right that they should have to lose the time consumed by the strike."  
This sentiment was voiced by a number of others who stated that their doubts, stand by the recommendation of the mine owners committee. The sentiment is strong in the city that the mine owners' interests and those of their employees are identical in consequence of which the managers of the big companies feel like doing everything in their power to conciliate the men who are out and even willing to strain a point to accomplish this end.

## MAGNIFICENT PARADE IN VETERANS' HONOR

San Francisco, Aug. 18.—Seldom has a finer parade been witnessed in San Francisco than the one which today did honor to the Grand Army of the Republic.  
The veterans were not in line, their procession being scheduled for tomorrow, but many allied organizations participated, chief among these being the naval reserve, the veterans of the Spanish-American war and the National guard of California. The regular army was well represented. The order of Redmen, which was largely represented, added a picturesque feature to the display. The German societies of the city, including amateur athletes and children from the various Turner schools, made a splendid show in, as also did the League of Cross cadets.  
Generals Miles and Shafter were greeted with cheers along the line of march, which included the city's chief thoroughfares.  
During the day reunions of the Ladies of the Grand Army, the Women's Relief Corps, the Union ex-Prisoners of War and Berdan's sharpshooters, were held, all being well attended.  
Tonight Mechanics pavilion was crowded to the doors by Grand Army men, their wives and friends, the occasion being an informal reception to General Stewart, commander-in-chief of the Spanish-American veterans met in a social way and open house was kept by the departments of Illinois, Missouri and Ohio at the Palace hotel.

## CORAY'S CLAIMS

Denies Shortage and Makes a Demand for Books.

Yesterday morning City Attorney Sheafor received a communication from Building Inspector E. G. Coray, saying he does not believe a shortage exists against him.  
He requested that he be allowed the books of his office for the purpose of examining them, hoping thereby to prove that he is not indebted to the city on account of shortage in office. Coray says he believes the conclusion reached by Expert Accountant Bach was due to a mistake in the books, and to the poor system of bookkeeping employed in the office at the time he took charge of it.  
The shortage, as shown by the records of the finance committee and the city attorney, amounts to \$3,263.86.  
The greater part of this was money collected for water used in construction purposes and Coray maintains that this amount should be charged as a shortage against the water commissioner's office. The law provides that no tapping permits shall be issued until the fee for water used in construction is collected. Coray claims that this rule was not adhered to by Water Commissioner Davis, and the records of Coray's office, as reported by Accountant Bach, show that 702 tapping permits were issued, for which no money was received by the water commissioner.  
The funds were collected by Coray, however, and are charged against him. The total shortage shown in the demand made by City Attorney Sheafor for the return of the funds.  
While the communication received by Mr. Sheafor does not refer to the honorarium in all probability they will be governed by whatever action is taken by Coray and his attorneys. They will probably pay to the city whatever amount Coray admits to be an actual shortage and the city will have to bring suit for the balance in order to collect it. The examination of the books by Coray and his attorneys will consume several weeks at least and in the meantime nothing will be done in the premises.

## ENGINEER WAS KILLED BY EXPLOSION OF LOCOMOTIVE

Denver, Aug. 18.—A special to the Republican from Albuquerque, N. M., says:  
The boiler of the engine pulling the east-bound limited on the Santa Fe exploded at 6:15 this morning at the Maquire mine, three miles from Kingman. Engineer Fitch was blown 150 feet and instantly killed. Fireman J. H. Black was seriously injured, one leg being crushed and his face scalded by steam. The boiler was blown 300 feet ahead of the truck. The train was not damaged and no one else was hurt.

## PETITIONS OUT FOR JUDGE LEWIS

Cripple Creek Delegation Solid for Graham, With Sheafor Second in Favor.

Yesterday a number of petitions were circulated in this city, Manitou and Colorado City urging the candidacy of Judge R. E. Lewis for the district bench, and pledging him support at the polls. The petitions refer to the record made by Judge Lewis during his incumbency, and urge that he be renominated for the position in order that he may have an opportunity to show his ability during a regular term of the office.  
It was stated yesterday that the Cripple Creek delegation, which will attend the judicial convention with 16 votes for Robert Graham of that city, will cast their votes for him on the first ballot, and for City Attorney Sheafor thereafter. The contest is really in El Paso, however, as this county will have 25 delegates at the convention, Teller 16, and the other counties but 16 between them.

## DENVER MAN LIVED WITH WOUND IN HEART

Bullet Passed Through Left Auricle but Death Delayed 37 Hours.

Special to the Gazette.  
Denver, Aug. 15.—An autopsy performed by Police Surgeons Sharpley and Dulin this afternoon developed one of the strangest facts known in surgical history.  
Adelbert Allen was shot Sunday morning by a negro, James Mayo. The man did not appear seriously injured and when last night, shortly after midnight, Allen died, considerable surprise was caused as his condition had not seemed critical.  
The autopsy upon the body of Allen today revealed the fact that Mayo's bullet passed completely through the left auricle, lacerating the heart terribly, penetrating the diaphragm and the left lobe of the liver and lodging in the muscles of the back near the spine. Notwithstanding the injury to the heart, which surgeons declare would usually produce death, Allen lived for 37 hours after receiving the wound. Previous to his death, he had been strong enough to make an ante-mortem statement and he retained his mental faculties up to a moment before death.  
The surgeons removed the heart and the lungs and made notes upon what they allege to be an unprecedented case. The heart with its wounds has been photographed and plates will be made for the publication of the case in the medical journals.

## LEE WAS FINED BECAUSE HE TALKED TOO MUCH

Former Mayor of Denver Summarily Dismissed From His Position as Foreman of the Grand Jury---District Attorney's Office Warned by the Judge.

Special to the Gazette.  
Denver, Aug. 18.—William Scott Lee, former mayor of Denver and a prominent real estate man, was today summarily removed from the position as foreman of the grand jury and was fined \$100 by Judge Johnson in the west side court this afternoon.  
Yesterday Lee, in conversation with a reporter, stated that the jury had done certain things. Among these was that a true bill had been found against City and County Clerk Alvin J. H. Lee and Lee further stated to a mixed crowd that the district attorney's office would promptly file information, in a conversation this morning Mr. Lee declared that there was not evidence sufficient to convict anyone and he believed that politics was entering deeply into the work of the grand jury.  
When the grand jury was convened this afternoon, Judge Johnson ordered the members of the jury to report at the west side court. When the jurymen appeared, the judge addressed them upon their looseness in discussing affairs in the presence of outsiders. He called attention to the publication in a morning paper of proceedings alleged to have taken place in the jury room. Said the judge:  
"I regret that a member of the jury has shown himself to be so indiscreet as to divulge proceedings of the jury. It places the jury and the court in an embarrassing position."  
When the judge questioned Mr. Lee, the latter stated he had been asked concerning the work of the grand jury and he had said that in his opinion it was of little avail and was an unnecessary expense to the state. Lee acknowledged that he had publicly said that the grand jury had not sufficient evidence to convict anyone.  
Judge Johnson then issued an order removing Mr. Lee as foreman and appointed James Leonard in his place. A fine of \$100 was assessed upon Mr. Lee, who at once paid it.  
The court then turned to District Attorney Lindsey and said:  
"There has already been too much talk of what the grand jury would or would not do, coming from the district attorney's office. It is now alleged that information was to be placed before the grand jury has leaked out from the district attorney's office. I shall investigate the entire matter and if I find that any information has come from your office, I shall proceed against you. District Attorney Lindsey assured the court that his office was not guilty of the charges made against it and that no information of the jury's work had been given out."

## REMARKABLE CASE OF LOCKJAW STIRS THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

Albert Adams Begs for Chloroform to Relieve the Suffering Which He Has Endured Several Days---Takes His Food Through a Tube.

For perhaps the first time in the history of Colorado Springs a resident is suffering from an attack of tetanus. The patient is Albert Adams, a 14-year-old boy who lives with his parents at 648 East Maple street. Dr. Estill, the attending physician, has issued an invitation to all other physicians of the city to call and see the patient, and many of them have accepted. Yesterday a dozen called to examine the boy. Antitetanus serum has been used, and the lad has received nine injections of the fluid. This is the only known remedy in cases of this kind, and, so deadly is an attack of lockjaw, that even the slightest life in late instances. Nearly Always Fatal.  
The percentage of lives saved after an attack of the malady is very small, only about one patient in 50 recovering. Frequently the serum, which is a comparatively new discovery, is injected in the region of the neck, the skull first being trephined. In the present instance the fluid has not been injected into the brain but into the muscles of the jaws and neck. The condition of the boy is improving, and it is now thought he will recover.  
The attack commenced last Thursday. Ten days prior to that young Adams, while walking barefooted in the yard, struck his toe on a rock. The nail of the great toe was mashed, but no unusual symptoms developed until last Thursday, when his jaws became fixed, and the muscles of the head and neck stiffened.  
Food is administered to him by means of a tube. He is unable to move his head or the upper portion of his body, and his suffering is terrible; several times during the past few days he has begged to be chloroformed, in order to become unconscious.  
The case is one of the most interesting which has ever been brought to the notice of the local physicians, and the result will be watched with a great deal of curiosity. In case of a recovery it will be the second time such an event has been achieved in this state for years. A case was recently cured in Denver and awakened wide comment in medical journals.

## \$15,000,000 FOR THE PUEBLO STEEL WORKS

Plans for Raising Fund Will Be Announced at Today's Meeting of C. F. & I. Co.

Special to the Gazette.  
Denver, Aug. 18.—At tomorrow's meeting of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company plans will be announced for raising \$15,000,000 to complete present improvements at the Pueblo plants and \$8,000,000 for future improvements as an operating fund.  
The \$7,000,000 for the present improvements had been advanced by Gould and Rockefeller and it is the plan that the stockholders shall vote to raise this fund to reimburse Gould and Rockefeller for their outlay.  
The stockholders' annual meeting for the purpose of receiving reports of officers and for transacting business of the great corporation will be held at first, Change in Executive Board.  
Shortly after the stockholders' meeting there will be a meeting of the board of directors at which the officers of the company and an executive board will be elected. Those conversant with the situation declare that the name of Fred J. Hearne will go upon the executive board in place of that of J. A. Kehler. Mr. Kehler, John C. Osgood, G. W. Blaylock and S. J. Heyn today moved from the offices of the company in the Continental building to their new offices in the Majestic building. This is taken to indicate that these gentlemen have completely severed their connection with the management of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company.  
New Officers.  
The knowing ones state that the following will be the officers of the C. F. & I. Co. for the coming year: J. H. Clement, chairman of the executive board; Fred J. Hearne, president; J. F. Welborn, first vice president and general manager; J. H. McClement, second vice president; A. A. Miller, third vice president and treasurer; D. C. Beaman, secretary and general counsel.  
It is expected at tomorrow's meeting of the stockholders the management will be authorized to purchase the auxiliary companies of the C. F. & I. company, such as the Steel Wheel & Wagon company, the Colorado Supply company and others, at their book value. The American Fuel company has been held by the Osgood company, and it is alleged that Mr. Osgood also has an option on the Steel Wheel & Wagon company and will prevent this from being absorbed by the C. F. & I. The Osgood people under the name of the American Fuel company have established offices on the second floor of the Majestic building and the concern will be operated entirely independent of the C. F. & I.

## TURKISH RESERVES ARE CALLED

Forty-three Battalions in European Active Service.

Sofia, Aug. 18.—Forty-three battalions of Turkish reserves in Europe have been called out.  
A reign of terror is reported to prevail at Uskub where the Christian inhabitants are afraid to leave their houses.  
The vali has issued the strictest orders to the Mussulman population to remain quiet and not molest their Christian neighbors; but the Mussulmans meeting in the mosque have resolved at a given signal to massacre the whole Christian population immediately the first insurgent band appears near Uskub or on any other pretext.  
The Turkish troops who are their only protection, do not show the slightest disposition to aid them. The attitude of the Turkish troops was recently plainly manifested when a trainload of soldiers shortly after leaving Uskub fired on the Bulgarian workmen who were repairing the track. Three of the workmen were killed and their bodies were left lying on the line.  
Telegraphic communication between Sofia and Constantinople is interrupted, the wires having been cut between Adrianople and Constantinople. No telegrams from Constantinople have been received here since 6 o'clock Monday evening. The Turkish officials at Adrianople refuse to say where the break occurred. Fears are expressed here regarding the safety of the railroad between Adrianople and Constantinople.

## MILES SUGGESTED FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Democratic Paper Thinks He Would Make Good Executive Head of Massachusetts.

Boston, Aug. 18.—The Globe, a Democratic newspaper, will say that General Nelson A. Miles, who is a native of this state, has been suggested by some of the politicians in the party as a possible nominee for governor of Massachusetts on the Democratic ticket. Should he be chosen governor it is claimed he would be a logical candidate for the presidency.  
The Globe adds that Miles' friends say he would accept the nomination for governor.







# Washington Gossips Over Changes in the Army

(Special Correspondence of the Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13.—The principal gossip in Washington during the past week has been in regard to the retirement of Lieutenant General Miles and the creation of the general staff, which went into effect the 15th. The order retiring General Miles was as brief as it could be made, and convey the information. It was signed by the secretary of war. This has caused a great deal of comment, the friends of the general being very indignant at what they term a slight put upon him by the president. It is explained at the adjutant general's office that an order issued by Secretary Lamont still stands to the effect that no words of commendation should be used in writing the order for the retirement of an officer of the army. Of course, this order could not be binding upon any subsequent secretary, nor upon the president himself, and there are recent precedents for ignoring it in the commendations bestowed upon Shafter, Brook and Otis, when they retired. Even the friends of President Roosevelt rather deplore the fact that the occasion was not utilized to make some reference to the long and brilliant career of the general, from the earliest days of the civil war. To say nothing more, it is looked upon as impolitic, and rather ungracious.

At the reception held by General Miles the morning of the 8th of August, the day he retired, there were many warm personal tributes paid to the commanding general by his comrades-in-arms, and the hundreds of clerks who have been in the war department throughout his administration. The scene was rather dramatic in that General Corbin, who had not spoken to General Miles for over a year, was one of those who came in for a final handshake. He accompanied General Young, the new lieutenant general and chief of staff, and the latter attended the notable group of military men present by appearing at the reception with the three stars of a lieutenant general upon his

shoulder straps. This, to say the least, was a gross breach of good taste. General Miles' term of office did not expire until 12 o'clock at noon. The reception was held at 11 o'clock. The law provides for but one lieutenant general. The real lieutenant general, Miles, received his visitors in undress uniform, with no insignia of rank upon his coat, excepting the coat-of-arms of the United States, though he was still lieutenant general, commanding the United States army, and entitled to wear three stars upon his shoulders. General Young was really not a lieutenant general when he appeared in General Miles' office, and had no right to wear the insignia of that rank; and, as one of the military officers present remarked, it would have been decent, at least, to have awaited the death of the king before his successor assumed the royal robes.

Much curiosity is expressed as to the possible future career of General Corbin. Had President McKinley been alive when the general staff was created, Corbin would very probably have been appointed chief of staff, the position now held by General Young. With the death of the late president, Corbin's star went into decline. He ceased his daily visits to the White house, and in fact during the past few months has seldom invaded the neighborhood of the chief executive. The office of adjutant general ceases to exist under the provisions of the new staff law. It is understood, however, that General Corbin has been instructed to continue to exercise those duties, as before, until further notice. His offices, however, have been moved from their former immediate proximity to those of the secretary of war, and the chief of staff has been assigned to those rooms where he will have easy access to the secretary. Corbin advocated the bill creating the general staff, and thereby hangs a tale.

He realized some time ago that a staff bill would in time become a law, and that in all probability he might be made chief. This, of course, was during McKinley's administration, and Corbin's hopes were then well founded. So he put his shoulder to the wheel, and with the rather formidable congressional influence he was able to command

through previous favors bestowed, he was able to assist materially in its enactment into law. With a change of administration, however, came a change in the Corbin fortunes. The wheel turned and the ball rolled in another direction. The Frankenstein he had created now threatens to swallow him, and it is freely predicted that by easy stages he will be allowed to disappear into the body of the staff and occupy no more importance in its personnel than others of equal rank.

Corbin is a shrewd politician, the shrewdest the war department has seen for many a day. He has secured for himself practically everything available, and by his clever distribution of patronage during the Spanish war, secured his promotion to a major generalship. It has been persistently rumored that President Roosevelt offered to retire him as a lieutenant general if he would accept the immediate retirement condition, though this story is denied upon apparently good authority. He may still hope to succeed Young and Chaffee as chief of staff, as he does not retire for several months, three years hence, after Chaffee has been retired. If there is no change of administration, however, it is doubtful whether Corbin succeeds even then, though, as an army officer who has been closely associated with him for many years, recently said: "If Corbin can ever get close enough to Roosevelt, he will take him into camp. The president's only safety lies in keeping him at arm's length."

The long contemplated trip of a picked crowd of Washington newspaper correspondents through the western country as guests of the Union Pacific railroad, has been definitely arranged for. Between twenty and thirty of these gentlemen will leave Washington September 5, on special cars furnished by the Union Pacific and equipped with everything to make them comfortable and happy. A large part of the time to be occupied by the trip will be spent in Colorado and Utah. The party is due at Ogden September 15, and will spend two days attending the sessions of the irrigation congress. From Ogden the party will go

north through Idaho, Montana, returning to Chicago via Wyoming and Nebraska. The leading newspapers of the United States will be represented on this excursion by men who have been identified with the news corps in Washington for years. The selection has been carefully made and will not, by any means, result in a junketing trip. Those who will go will be the real writers of the papers they represent, and the western country through which they travel will receive unusual benefit from the work which will be done en route and after the return of the party.

There has been unusual activity in the postoffice department during the past ten days. A week ago a hurry-up order was received from the president to close up the investigation as fast as possible and make a full report to him of the status of every man implicated, and the scandals disclosed, showing his exact relations thereto and the progress made by the inspectors in making good all charges. The president is determined that this business shall be closed up before congress meets, for there has been a well grounded suspicion abroad to the effect that the inspectors now temporarily occupying important desks would like to continue in their present position, and that if the thing can be made to drag along until congress can get action the free delivery division can be secured permanently for the office of the fourth assistant postmaster general, with the desired result, as indicated above.

Everyone connected with this work is heartily sick and tired of it, and the men upon whom the burden of anxiety has fallen wear a troubled and harassed expression. Nearly all of them have been forced to forego, or at least postpone, their summer vacation. The first assistant postmaster general, Mr. Wynne, will leave Washington August 15, to join his family at Cushing's Island in Portland Harbor, Me. Captain Wynne, of the marine corps, Mr. Wynne's son, is quite ill in this city with fever contracted in foreign service, but it is hoped he will be able to leave for the Maine coast with his father.

Postmaster General Payne expects to be in Washington while Mr. Wynne is away.

## Requirements for Library Plans Provide for a Handsome Building

The architects who have been invited to take part in the competition for plans for the proposed Carnegie library at the MacLaren, Colorado Springs; Douglas, & Hetherington, Colorado Springs; Fisher & Lawrence, Omaha; and Patton & Miller, Chicago. Each of them will be paid \$100, the same to be considered on account of commission in the case of the successful competitor. Under the head of "Requirements" the following description of the building is given in the instructions which were issued to the architects yesterday.

**Description of Building.**  
The cost of the building, including furniture and equipment, must not exceed \$300,000, which is the total sum at our disposal. There is no contingent fund for extras of any character. The above amount, therefore, must include all architects' fees, superintendence, heating and ventilating apparatus, plumbing, electric wiring and fixtures, bookshelves, decorations, interior finish, furniture, grading of lot, excavating, walks, etc.

Each competitor may specify such material as he may deem best suited to the execution of his design. It is desired that the building be of simple, classical style, appropriate to its use. Designs are expected to be artistic, and special attention must be paid to the color effects of the interior decorations.

**The Site.**  
The site consists of a plot of ground 100 feet by 150 feet, extending north and south, and facing to the north. The site is elevated, and on the west commands a magnificent view of Pike's Peak and the Rocky Mountain range. There is also a fine outlook to the south and southwest. The ground immediately to the west of the site is a fine private park which will doubtless be maintained as such for a long period. Building on the site requires a building of special design. Part of the ground will be furnished on application. For the purpose of insuring absolute cleanliness it is desired that the main floor be of tile, terrazzo or other suitable waterproof composition. Work rooms in basement to have cement floors.

**The Interior.**  
The main floor and its arrangement will be the principal and controlling feature of the whole building. All essential apartments must be provided on the main floor, so arranged that complete supervision of each

apartment, except the librarian's room and cataloguing room, can be had from the delivery counter.

The apartments must comprise the following:  
Reading room, with not less than 1,200 square feet of floor space; reference room, with not less than 1,000 square feet of floor space; children's room, with not less than 600 square feet of floor space; stack room with capacity for 50,000 standard volumes; librarian's office, with about 210 square feet of floor space; cataloguing room, with about 210 square feet of floor space; delivery room, so arranged as to communicate directly and without passages or corridors with all other apartments on the floor, except the librarian's and cataloguing rooms; lavatory and clothes closet for use of employees, also public drinking fountain.

The entire basement must be excavated, although it may not be possible to finish it completely at this time. The following apartments will certainly be required: (a) Unpacking, storage and working room, connected with the cataloguing room by a booklift; (b) work-

men's toilet room; (c) men's toilet room; (d) janitor's room; (e) room for heating plant, with fuel bins; (f) balance of space to be reserved for future library purposes or lecture rooms or parlors. A 12-foot ceiling is desired.

The attic must be arranged with suitable windows or other opening for thorough ventilation. This for the special purpose of keeping the building comfortable in summer.

Communication by speaking tubes should be provided for the librarian's room with the boiler room, work room, and every other portion of the building where it may seem advantageous. Building will be heated by steam. Danger from fire must be guarded against, and no work must be so located as to eliminate the question of dust.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon light and ventilation. No plans will be considered which do not make adequate provision in these particulars. The building will be lighted by electricity throughout. Gas connection is desired for the purpose of heating water in the work room.

The board has adopted what is commonly known as the open shelf system. It is desired, however, that provision be made for closing the stacks if this should prove advisable.

**Some Suggestions.**  
The following suggestions to architects are made by the committee:  
A porch or veranda or something of that nature would be appreciated by those who are here for climatic reasons and who wish to enjoy the mountain air. This may not prove practicable, however, and is mentioned merely by way of suggestion. A better solution of this or any other problem will be welcomed.

"We have assumed that the amount at our disposal will not warrant a building containing more than one story and basement. Should a second story be found feasible, however, it may be added and left unfinished. If a second story is decided upon, the height of the basement may be reduced.

"In case the funds are inefficient, the lecture room may be left wholly or partially unfinished, whether planned for basement or second story."

### ROYAL GORGE EXCURSION.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RY.  
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19.  
\$3.00—ROUND TRIP—\$3.00.  
Special train leaves Manitou at 8:00 a. m., Colorado City at 8:10 a. m., and Colorado Springs at 8:30 a. m. The only line passing through "The Grand Canyon in Colorado." Don't miss it.

### SUNDAY EXCURSION VIA THE SHORT LINE.

CRIPPLE CREEK AND RETURN.  
Trains will leave Colorado Springs at 8:30 a. m. and 10:35 a. m. Sunday, August 18th. Round trip fare \$2.50, limit, date of sale.

S. Bennett of this city and New York, who was killed by an accident in Idaho. Mr. Bennett was a close political friend of Mr. Bryan.

### WYOMING ENGINEER DEAD.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)  
Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 15.—The state offices are all closed today out of respect to the late State Engineer Fred Bond. The capital building will be draped in mourning for 30 days. Funeral services will be held from the family residence Sunday afternoon.

### IMPORTANT CHANGE.

The Rocky Mountain Limited via the Rock-Island System leaves Colorado Springs at 11:45 a. m. instead of 1:20 p. m. as heretofore. It reaches Chicago the following afternoon in ample time for connections with fast trains east, thus making the trip to New York, Boston and other Atlantic seaboard territory with only two nights out. Secure sleeping car reservations through to destination, and tickets at lowest rates at city ticket office, No. 2 Pike's Peak avenue.

### WAUNITA GOLD FIELDS.

Are now reached by the Colorado & Southern railway. Frequent train service. For particulars call at City Office, 15 N. Tejon St.

### PRESIDENT MOYER ADDRESSED MINERS

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 15.—Sixteen hundred people, including women and children, attended the picnic at Pinnacle park this afternoon given by the miners unions of the district. Many of them were bent on a day's outing while others went to listen to the speeches made by the officers of the Western Federation of Miners.

Two bands of music were in attendance and dancing was the main feature of amusement. A large stage had been erected for the speakers, and at 2:30 p. m. Sherman Parker, a member of the strike committee, acting as chairman of the meeting, rapped for order. There were some 600 people gathered around the stand. In a few well directed words he spoke of the large crowd that was visiting the park for the purpose of listening to facts in regard to matters leading up to the present strike. Then he introduced J. C. Sullivan, president of the State Federation of Labor.

Mr. Sullivan in a few remarks told his auditors how easy it would be for them to win the present strike, but to do so they were never to resort to anything but peaceable actions, and said that as President Moyer followed him he would leave the matter of extorting money from him, as he could plainly see much better as he was more familiar with the matters leading up to the present trouble. At this President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners was introduced and was greeted with loud applause.

Mr. Moyer talked for fully three-quarters of an hour. He said in part: "Being somewhat familiar with the situation for the past 14 months, I have promised the chairman that I will give you an outline of the situation as I have found it."

"First, I want to say to you people that the daily press of Colorado for the past few days has stated that I, as president of the Western Federation of Miners, was responsible for the unsettled condition in the state of Colorado. I am here to say to you that I am ready at this time to assume any responsibility that I may have in the state of Colorado. Now I want to say to you that I do not believe any responsibility for the unsettled condition that now confronts the people can be upon me. I don't believe the miners of the Cripple Creek district are responsible for the unsettled condition that prevails and I don't believe that the men of the state of Colorado who are reducing the ores produced in the state are responsible for the conditions. But I do believe, and I have so stated, that the responsibility rests on a few individuals in this state outside of the laboring classes."

### The Eight-Hour Law.

Mr. Moyer then discussed the eight-hour law at some length, asserting that this movement had been juggled in the legislature from year to year. Continuing he said: "After the eight-hour law was declared unconstitutional and the men were forced to go back on the long shift they were very much discouraged, but representatives of organized labor, people who represented different political parties, went to the men who were compelled to undergo these conditions and told them they still

had hopes that something could be done. I feel it is unnecessary for me to tell you what was the outcome of the Fourteenth general assembly. It went into session and the American Smelting & Refining company went into session with them and was in session the entire 90 days with them and when the legislature adjourned the representatives of that body said to the people of the state that it was impossible for them to pass an eight-hour law. I believe that it was as intelligent a body of men who composed the Fourteenth general assembly as can be picked out of the state, and I say now without hesitation that if the members who composed this body had been honest to the voters of the state they would have carried out their promises to the people who placed them in that position."

He asserted again that the legislature had been jobbed. Mr. Moyer then referred to the Colorado City trouble, declaring that he tried to better the workmen's condition in that city, and went over the ground reciting much of what has been picked out of the state, and I say now without hesitation that if the members who composed this body had been honest to the voters of the state they would have carried out their promises to the people who placed them in that position."

Leading up directly to the strike in the Cripple Creek district, he said: "It has been claimed by mine owners and representatives of the corporations of the state that this is a sympathetic strike and for that reason the strike in the Cripple Creek district was not justified, and further that they were not justified in shutting down the mines of the district in order to force the mill owners of Colorado City. I want to say to you people that this is not a sympathetic strike; that it is a strike of the Western Federation of Miners, the millmen of Colorado City being a part of the W. F. M. and for that reason it is not a sympathetic strike."

Mr. Moyer then referred to the former strike at Colorado City, declaring that "if it had not been for the action of the governor of the state in lending the power of the state militia to the corporations of the state to overcome these men you would not be confronted with the conditions that now prevail, and I lay the responsibility, to a great extent, at the door of the governor."

He then discussed the matter of the immediate adjustment of the trouble in the Cripple Creek district, and said: "If the mine owners desire that peace shall prevail in this district, all they have to do is to say to the United States Reduction & Refining company or Mr. MacNeill: 'If you desire to reduce ore you must pay the men in your employ reasonable wages.'"

Mr. Moyer said that he was much surprised that the business men not knowing how to give credit to the miners who had made it possible for the majority of them to continue business in the district. Addressing the business men he said: "I am not taking the position that you are not justified in refusing credit. You should have said to the men: 'While it is impossible for us to give you credit, we will sell you what you want at cost for cash and give you the benefit of the profit we have been making for ourselves.'"

This would have been the proper thing to do."

### An Appeal to the Miners.

In closing he said: "Now I want to say to the members of the Federation, I sincerely trust you will not permit the mine owners of the district to induce a man to violate his obligations to his organization or lay down his principles or assist the United States Reduction & Refining company in continuing operations in Colorado City. The Western Federation, which is composed of miners all over the west from the Missouri river and throughout British Columbia, is assisting the miners of the district to win this fight and will do everything in its power. It is our purpose to throw the strength of the organization into this movement because we believe we are justified. We are not shirking responsibility and we are going to use the strength of the entire organization if necessary to compel the United States Reduction & Refining company to go out of business in this state or be fair to its employees."

"I sincerely trust and advise that nothing be done during this trouble that will be in violation of the laws of the state. If men so far overcome their principles as to take a position against you who are striving to secure their rights you will be doing nothing but harm to your position by resorting to means that will be in violation of the laws, and I advise, implore and appeal to the members of the organization that they do nothing that is in violation of the laws of the state."

Secretary and Treasurer Hayward of the Western Federation of Miners followed Mr. Moyer.

### PREMATURE TALK OF EXTRA SESSION

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 15.—According to report the officials of the state of Colorado are so confident that the court will construe the will of the late W. S. Stratton in favor of the state that they are already arranging for a call of an extra session of the legislature in order to divide up the money among various charitable institutions of the state. According to the will of the Colorado Springs millionaire in the event of the money going to the state, it shall be apportioned among the several institutions by the legislature. Ordinarily this would be allowed to rest until a regular session, but owing to the low valuation placed by the county assessors upon the property of the state there is great need of more money and should the court decide that the Myron Stratton home cannot be built and that the money devised therefor shall go to the state the extra session will be called in order to extricate the several institutions from the difficulty which threatens because of the lack of funds in the treasury which can be used for their support.

### NOTED MINING EXPERT LEAVES FOR GUANAJUATO

L. S. Noble and three assistants left last night for Guanajuato, Mexico, where they will make a tour of the district, inspecting some of its mines. Mr. Noble is one of the most prominent and authoritative mining experts in the west.

John H. Hobbs, an officer of the La Luz Mines company of this city, will leave for Guanajuato next Wednesday to look over the situation and determine

upon locating the new reduction mill of the company about to be built there, as being made and the reserves of the mine sized up to ascertain what process to employ as well as to determine the size of the plant.

Spreading of the mine, Mr. Hobbs said last night: "We are working about 400 men at present and have them all on development work as we are shipping no ore at present because of the excitement mixed with the strike in the district. We are simply developing the ore reserves and to this end are driving on pay mineral in several places. We have the north drift of the seventh level out about 500 feet north of the Refugio shaft, which is our main workings, while the south drift of this level is out but 150 feet; and we are showing pay ore in both breasts. The north and south drifts are wide and giving us an average of from \$12 to \$15 a ton, making a good mill grade."

### GOLDEN CYCLE COMPANY MAKES PERJURY CHARGES

Complaint has been filed in the office of the district attorney by J. McGarry, counsel for the Golden Cycle company, against L. S. Noble, one of the witnesses for the plaintiff in the Golden Cycle controversy, with perjury in connection with the testimony given by him at the trial.

Attorney H. McGarry said yesterday that the charges which they had against him had been placed in the hands of the district attorney with a request that he charge the Golden Cycle company with having testified falsely at the sensational trial last spring. When McNinis was called to the stand in behalf of the plaintiff he testified that he was working for the Golden Cycle company during October and November and that he saw ore taken out of the ninth level of the Golden Cycle workings. Thereafter, the ore was dumped into the bins used by General Manager L. E. Hill, who was working the lease on the Theresa property.

The defendant was stoutly defended by the defendants and on cross-examination of McNinis, they brought out the fact that the ninth level of the Golden Cycle workings was under water at the time he said he saw the ore taken out of the shaft marked Theresa.

The defendants sought to show that he was not working for the company at the time he said he saw the ore mixed with the Theresa ore and a few days before. He denied this, however, and maintained that his original story was correct.

The company officials contend, however, that the records of the time-keeper show that McNinis had been discharged and was not working for the company in any capacity at the time he said he was on the ninth level and saw the ore hoisted.

District Attorney Trowbridge is not in the city at present, and could not be seen regarding the matter. Mr. McGarry said, however, that he looked for no action to be instituted. Under the law McNinis would be brought here for trial for the reason that the offense charged against him was committed here.

### MANY THOUSANDS WILL BE EXPENDED BY GENERAL PALMER

Work upon the park system that is to extend along Monument creek from Kiowa street on the south to Monroe street, one block beyond the Glockner, on the north, will be inaugurated immediately upon the return of General William J. Palmer from a hunting and

camping trip through the southwest portion of Colorado.

The project is the most important of the many benefactions of General Palmer, in that it will open an immense highly-improved playground for the city residents at their very doors, and provide a beautiful park for many who can but rarely get out to Palmer park, the other gift of General Palmer to the city.

### The Work of Years.

General Palmer has been engaged for a number of years acquiring land along the Monument creek between Huerfano street and the Rock Island cut, with a view of converting that section of the city into a vast park. The Colorado Springs company withdrew all of its land in that section from sale a number of years ago, and the general has been gradually acquiring the property by purchasing tracts, until now he has all the land between Kiowa street and the Rock Island cut.

The ground has been surveyed and the plans drawn up upon the most complete basis. Within the past week or two the final surveys have been completed so that everything is in readiness to go ahead with the parking scheme.

### Surveys Completed.

The ground covering about two miles in extent and from a block to four or five wide has been gone over very carefully by the surveyors, and every point of vantage taken into consideration in arranging the various details and parking scheme. The high ground will be utilized in connection with the low lands for building beautiful walks and the whole park area will be laid out on lines that will ultimately be built upon for a permanent city park.

Permanent shade trees will be planted, the existing shrubbery will be utilized to the best advantage while other shrubs and flowering plants will be planted.

The ground will be graded wherever necessary and the parks joined by a system of walks and bridle paths that will open the extended area to the best advantage. General Palmer has had a portion of the big park sown already with grass, and will later put the entire area under green. There are several handsome clumps of cottonwood and other trees, indigenous to Colorado, which will be allowed to stand, while numerous shade trees will be set out immediately.

The park, when completed, will be a great credit to the city, as well as an untold benefit to the people. It will be an ideal place for picnics, close at hand as well as a delightful retreat for the thousands of visitors who come here every year.

### Features Planned.

One of the best sections that will require but little effort to bring it in line with the new park project is Willow park, back of Boulder crescent. Here there are several acres of wooded land with a gentle rise that will be utilized in time for the site of a pavilion. This section will be improved first, then the other sections gradually. The project has been kept under cover for some time, owing to rights of way and tracks of ground which it was necessary to acquire to render the park complete.

It was General Palmer's idea in improving this section along the Monument creek to accomplish two ends: First, to provide a suitable park sys-

tem for the people near at home, and second, to improve the creek bottoms which have been an eyesore for years.

Travelers approaching the city upon the Denver & Rio Grande or the Rock-Island system, at their very doors, and in keeping with the beautiful town that lies upon the higher ground above the creek. The general reasoned that one of the features of a town are oftenest made when on entering; therefore, he proposes that the sojourner within our gates shall be agreeably surprised when approaching the city.

### MAY FREE BARRINGTON.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)  
St. Louis, Aug. 15.—A writ of habeas corpus, returnable August 19, was today granted by Judge McElhenny of the St. Louis county circuit court at the request of attorneys for P. Seymour Barrington, a prisoner in the Clayton jail, on the charge of having murdered James P. McCann. In the petition it is alleged that Barrington is being unlawfully held in jail without the right to bail.

### BRYAN TO ATTEND FUNERAL.

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Gazette in Colorado Springs.)  
New Haven, Conn., Aug. 15.—A telegram received tonight from W. J. Bryan said he would be in New Haven next Wednesday to attend the funeral of the late Phil

lansky.

### THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE AND THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN

THE POPULAR LINE TO COLORADO SPRINGS, PUEBLO, CRIPPLE CREEK, LEADVILLE, GLENWOOD SPRINGS, ASPEN, GRAND JUNCTION, SALT LAKE CITY, OGDEN, BUTTE, HELENA, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, PORTLAND, TACOMA, SEATTLE. . . . .

Reaches all the Principal Towns and Mining Camps in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico.

### THE TOURIST'S FAVORITE ROUTE TO ALL MOUNTAIN RESORTS.

The Only Line Passing Through Salt Lake City Enroute to the Pacific Coast.

### THROUGH SLEEPING CARS

BETWEEN DENVER AND

CRIPPLE CREEK SALT LAKE CITY  
LEADVILLE OGDEN  
GLENWOOD SPRINGS PORTLAND  
GRAND JUNCTION SAN FRANCISCO  
LOS ANGELES  
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO

### DINING CARS

Service a la Carte On all through trains.

E. T. JEFFERY, President, Denver, Colo.  
J. M. HERBERT, Manager, Denver, Colo.  
S. H. BABCOCK, Asst. Gen. Traffic Manager, Salt Lake City, Utah.

RUSSELL HARDING, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr., St. Louis, Mo.  
A. B. HUGHES, Gen. Traffic Mgr., Denver, Colo.  
S. K. HOOPER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, Denver, Colo.



THE success of the horse show, recently held on Washburn field, has been a fruitful topic of conversation among lovers of speedy animals and of fine turnout during the past week.

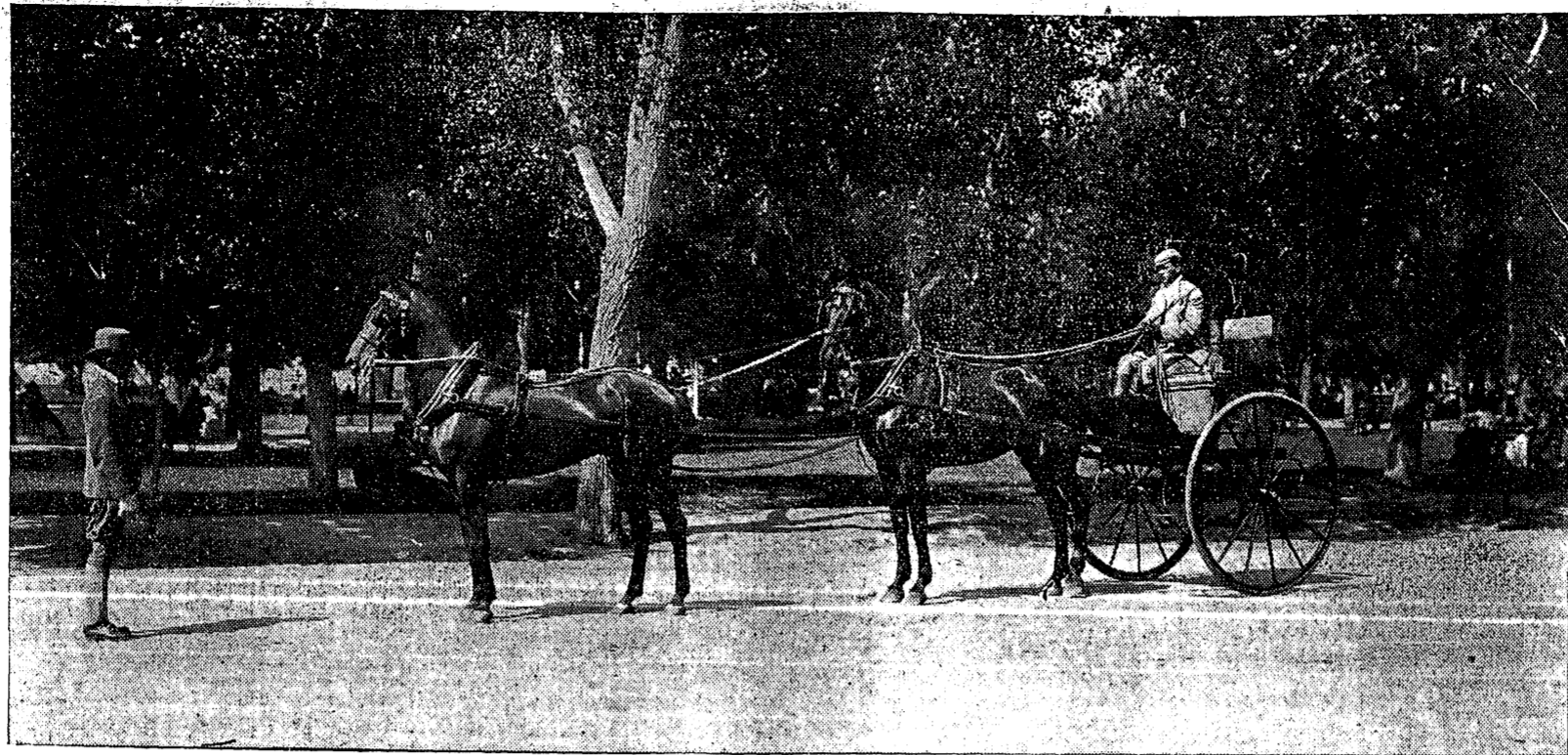
It was a society event and a real horse show as well. And now all who failed to enter are regretting that they missed an opportunity to be in the ring with such distinguished equine company, and many bemoan the fact that the weather caused them to miss what the braver ones saw, the best amateur show ever given in the west.

On Sunday the judges, while driving with Mr. D. V. Donaldson and Secretary Wray, again spoke of the excellence of the horses exhibited and of the true "sportiness" of the exhibitors.

No city of the size of Colorado Springs could show a better exhibit of pairs to Victorias than was shown here, while the pairs to park traps were a revelation, even to those of us who live here. Mr. Littlefield's horses especially were complimented for their gait, substance, manners and conformation, having these qualities sufficiently to have beaten many horses throughout the west; Glenwood, in fact, defeated the Cudahys' King and nine others at Denver a year ago.

For polo ponies the Springs men have always been far-famed and few eastern shows could exhibit a finer lot than Mr. Mellen's "Rondo," Mr. Baldwin's "Dot" and Mr. Evans' "Brownie."

In the ladies' class Mrs. Jewett had perfect



A. B. NICHOLS'S TANDEM, "BLACK BIRD AND BRANDY."

appointments in the doubles, with her "Tom and Jerry." The judges were especially pleased with this class and in bestowing the ribbons said Mrs. Holder's driving alone was sufficient to have won the blue for singles.

The saddle horses were good, but a much smaller class than need have been shown, and not the best possible. Miss Hunt's failure to secure a ribbon was due to the lameness of the horse she rode and was a disappointment to everyone, as she is unquestionably one of the best women riders in the country.

Great interest centered in the tandem class, which brought the keenest rivalry of the show. Had Mr. Mellen's leader been handy in turning it is possible that the red would have been taken by him over Mr. Nicholls' pair, but "Easter Lilly" was easily the bright star in this galaxy. Driven by Mr. Kuykendall she twisted and turned wherever sent, like a quarter-back on a football field, with perfect manners and phenomenal action.

To sum up, all are of the opinion that if the show each year is as good as this year's we have something to look forward to, and an attempt is being made to have a "coaching parade" each week, going out the boulevard to Palmer park, between 3 and 5 in the afternoon, with tandems, four-in-hands, park traps, etc., all in their finest.

The judges each carried away a blue rosette of which they seemed very proud and were much surprised to find that notwithstanding the rain the El Paso County Good Roads association made some \$60.



DR. HOLDER'S "EASTER LILLY."

COLORADO SPRINGS,  
the home of  
many  
Fine Horses



D. V. DONALDSON'S PAIR, "FROLIC AND FANCY."

## AN ANECDOTE OF LINCOLN

How Abraham Lincoln saved the life of the defendant in a murder trial is related in an anecdote told by Milton Logan, an old citizen of Boonesborough, Iowa, who was foreman of the jury which rendered the verdict of acquittal.

In August, 1857, one William or "Duff" Armstrong, living near Petersburg, Illinois, joined a crowd of ruffians who had gathered near a camp-meeting in Macon county, Illinois. Armstrong, who has been drinking, engaged in a fight with a comrade named Metzker. Later in the day Metzker was hit with an ox yoke by another drunken companion, Morris, by name. Three days later Metzker died, and Morris and Armstrong were promptly arrested, charged with his murder. Marks of two blows were found on the victim; either of which might have caused death. That Morris struck one blow was proven beyond a doubt; but did Armstrong deal the other? He claimed to have fought with nothing but his fists, but both the marks on Metzker's body showed them to have been made with some blunt instrument. Public sentiment was very strong against both of the accused men, and they were thrown into prison. Separate trials were secured for the prisoners. Morris was tried first, convicted, and sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary for manslaughter.

At the time that Armstrong's trial came due at Beardstown in May, 1858, it happened that Lincoln was attending court in the town. Although he had not been retained as Armstrong's counsel, he readily consented to assume the management of the case when approached by the prisoner's mother. The case for the defense looked almost hopeless, but Lincoln was confident. Going to the attorney's already selected for the defense, Lincoln asked if he might be permitted to assist them with the case. They gladly accepted his offer, and he at once took the case in hand.

The strongest evidence against the accused was that of a man named Allen, whose examination by Lincoln, as Mr. Logan remembers it, was as follows:

Q. Did you see Armstrong strike Metzker?  
A. Yes.  
Q. About how far were you from where the affair took place?  
A. About forty feet. I was standing on a knoll of hill looking down at them.  
Q. Was it a light night?  
A. Yes, it was.  
Q. Any moon that night?  
A. Yes, the moon was shining almost as bright as day.  
Q. About how high was the moon?  
A. About where the sun would be at 10 o'clock in the day.  
Q. Are you certain there was a moon that night?  
A. Yes, sir, I am certain.  
Q. You are sure you are not mistaken about the moon shining as brightly as you represent?  
A. No, sir, I am not mistaken.  
Q. Did you see Armstrong strike Metzker by the light of the moon, and did you see Metzker fall?  
A. Yes.

Q. What did Armstrong strike him with?  
A. With a sling shot.  
Q. Where did he strike Metzker?  
A. On the side of the head.  
Q. About what time did you say this happened?  
A. About 10 o'clock at night.  
With this testimony, unimpeached, conviction for Armstrong seemed certain. The prosecuting attorney, in a forceful address, asked for a conviction from the jury on the strength of the evidence given. Mr. Lincoln made

the closing argument. After a careful review of the testimony, he asked permission to introduce an almanac of current issue in the trial. The almanac showed conclusively that at the hour when, according to Allen's testimony, he saw the prisoner strike the fatal blow by the light of the moon, there was no moon shining. The almanac was substituted as evidence, and was plainly confusing to the prosecution. Mr. Lincoln concluded with one of the most eloquent, pathetic, and forceful appeals in behalf of the prisoner ever heard in a court room. After being out some five or six hours the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal, and Armstrong was discharged.

"The story has been current," says Mr. Logan, "that the almanac which threw the prosecution into confusion and secured the acquittal of the prisoner, was a piece of trickery on the part of Mr. Lincoln; that it was not of part of Mr. Lincoln; that it was not of the year 1857, when the murder was committed, but of the year 1853, and that the 3 had been changed to a 7. I wish to say that this charge is not true; I know positively that the almanac used at the trial was published in 1857, and could not have been changed, for I examined it very closely. As a further proof that no trickery was used or forgery committed in the trial, I would say the same would have been entirely unnecessary. The skeptic, however, has but to refer to any almanac for August, 1857, and he will see that the moon was exactly in the position as shown by Mr. Lincoln in the trial."—Harper's Weekly.

Tommy Fiegjam—Paw, what is non-partisan politics?  
Paw Fiegjam—It's the disease that attacks an offensive partisan just after he gets a death grip on a fat job.—(Baltimore American.)

"Lakeside has two single daughters and an unmarried one."  
"Why unmarried one is divorced."  
—(Smart Set.)

## Reunion North and South



### TO THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

I hear the bugle call from the far Pacific coast,  
I hear the steady tramp of a mighty moving host;  
The palmetto twines its branches with the sturdy northern pine,  
From a thousand hills and valleys they are getting into line.  
A thousand trains start westward—cheers shake the starry dome,  
'Tis on a peaceful journey the boys are leaving home,  
To greet again old comrades of the days of "sixty-three,"  
To gather round the camp fires in the city by the sea,  
And tell again the stories of the battle and the camp,  
Of the rolling out at midnight, and the long and weary tramp.

But those days are over, and we only have the scars  
To show that we were earnest when fighting for the stars.  
We have but the warmest greetings for those that wore the gray,  
And we all are old-time comrades in this meeting here today.  
Shake hands again, old comrades—the bravest of the brave,  
We oft have wept with you as we stood beside the grave.  
How sweet the sacred hour when we dropped the silent wreath,  
In honor of the hero who lies at rest beneath!

Well, let the bugle blow, boys, let's have a cheery song!  
"Rally 'Round the Flag," or "Dixie," good and strong!  
We'll quickstep to the music, and "Old Glory" floating free—  
While the mountains catch the echo of our shouts from sea to sea.  
Ah, this marching to old tunes—how it makes the pulses beat  
To the music and the motion and the rhythm of the feet!  
But the line begins to waver—and the sturdy step moves slow,  
It has passed the last entrenchment, soon to grapple with the foe.  
One who never failed to conquer, not by musketry or drum,  
Whispers in the ear: "Promotion; you are wanted; come."  
Farewell, comrade, soon the drum will sound the last tattoo,  
When you'll report for duty as one—both gray and blue.

J. W. O.

Colorado Springs, Colo., August, 1903.

## LIGHT IN THE SOUDAN

The Gordon college is nearly finished. The Khartoum correspondent of the London Standard describes it as "a handsome structure of native red brick, built in the Moorish style, forming two sides of a square, one of which faces on the river, with a tower above the central entrance. Along the inside runs a cool and airy cloister, with winding stairs leading to the upper story. The class rooms are spaciouly designed." Then he adds: "Its commanding position at the east end of the town makes it a conspicuous landmark for many miles round. From no point is this so remarkable as from the hill of Surgham, which overlooks the battlefield of Kerri. Here is summed up much of the past and the future of the Soudan."

"On the one hand is the scene of the final overthrow of the forces of darkness and ignorance by war; on the other the symbols of that longer conflict for the conquest of the Soudan by the peaceful arts of science and learning."

As for the past, it is well represented by the conditions that prevail today. "Never was a country more absolutely and wholly illiterate. Writing is practically an unknown art, and reading hardly less so. It is perfectly useless to post a government proclamation unless a competent person is stationed by it to read it out to any passerby. At the same time there flourishes the most exaggerated respect for a written document, which is regarded as a kind of magic book, and cases have been known in which swindlers have extorted large sums of money by going round exhibiting a paper professing to be an order to pay issued by the government. Certainly, it is impossible to start a complete university right away with a building and an endowment of some £200,000 a year. Time is of the essence of the question."

But the future is bright, thinks this hopeful writer. "It is easy," he says, "to imagine the time, generations hence, when the Gordon college will be a true center of learning for all these vast territories. Then it will stand, a completed quadrangle, in the middle of large gardens, its own territory, as green and cultivated as they are now arid and dusty. Its halls and class rooms will be crowded with picked students from all the provincial centers, not vainly pursuing a dry and vain scholasticism, as in other universities of the Mahometan east, but eagerly following in the paths of living science and learning by practical teaching in the laboratory and workshop to wrest from nature her secrets and to absorb the principles underlying practice in the departments of chemistry and medicine, mechanics, agriculture and the arts. Perhaps once more, in years to come, the culture and science of the Arabs will be as famous as they were in the great days of Arab dominion."

A Lesson in Manners.  
The other day a girl was talking to a business man whose lack of manners is notorious. During the conversation his hat remained on his head. The girl did not like it, as glances at the offending hat plainly showed. Finally he sniffed audibly and said: "I've a most fearful cold in my head."  
"Ah!" said the girl, as if talking to herself, "that explains it."  
"Explains what?" asked the man.  
"Why, you're keeping your hat on when you are talking to a lady."  
The hat came off in the time represented by the proverbial "jiffy."—(New York Times.)

## SHOES AND SANDALS.

As the climate of Chicago is not that of Rome or Athens, it is not likely that the propositions of advanced hygienists to substitute the sandal for the modern shoe will receive favorable consideration. It is true that the foot might be trained to endure as much cold as the face, but it is not probable that many people would care to undergo the hardening process.

It cannot be doubted, however, that the sandal was and is to be preferred to the leather shoe as footwear in a mild and equable climate. It permits free play of the muscles, bones and tendons, and above all it exposes the pedal member to the sun and air instead of confining it in a close and unventilated covering.

The leather shoe smother the foot. It tends to clog the great pores of the heel which form an important part of the system's safety valve. It does not give the cuticle a chance to breathe. It is unsanitary and unsightly.

# A RED-HAIRED CUPID

BY  
Henry Wallace Phillips

(Copyright, 1903.)

"HOW did I come to get myself disliked down at the Chanta Seechee? Well, I'll tell you," said Reddy, Reddy, the cow-puncher. "The play came up like this. First, they made the Chanta Seechee into a stock company, then the stock company put all their brains in one think, and says they, 'We'll make this man Jones superintendent, and the ranch is all right at once.' So out comes Jones from Boston, Massachusetts, and what he didn't know about running a ranch was common talk in the country, but what he thought he knew about running a ranch was too much for one man to carry around. He wasn't a bad-hearted feller in some ways, yet on the whole he felt it was an honor to a looking-glass to have the pleasure of reflecting him.

"Well, the next thing after Jones got established was that his niece must come out during vacation and pay him a visit. 'Jerusalem!' thinks I, 'Jones's niece!' I had visions of a thin, yaller, sour little piece, with mouse-colored hair plastered down on her head and an unkind word for everybody. We gave three loud groans when we got the news in the bull-pen. And I cussed for ten minutes straight, without repeating myself once, when it so fell out that the members of the board rolled out our way the day the girl had to be sent for, and Jones couldn't break loose, and your uncle was elected to take the buckboard and drive 20 miles to the railroad.

"Well, says I, 'I'll give that eastern blossom an idea of the quality of this country anyhow.' So I togs myself up in the awfulest rig I could find, strapped two ca'tridge belts to me, every hole filled, and a gun in every holster; put candle grease on my moustache and twisted the ends up to my eye wipers; stuck a knife in my hatband and another in my boot; threw a shotgun and a rifle in the buckboard and pulled out quick through the colt pens before Jones could get his peeps onto me.

"Well, sir, I was jarred witless when I laid my eyes on that young woman. She was all the things a man ever wanted in this world rolled up in a prize package. Seems like the good Lord was kind of careless when he built Jonesy, but when he turned out that girl he played square with the family.

"I ain't what you might call a man that's easily disturbed in his mind, but I know I says to myself that first day, 'If I was 10 years younger, young lady, they'd never lug you back east again.' Gee, man! There was a time when I'd have pulled the country up by the roots but I'd have had that girl! I notice I don't fall in love so violent as the years roll on. I can squint my eye over the cards now and say, 'Yes, that's a beautiful hand, but I reckon I'd better stay out,' and lay 'em down without a sigh; whereas, when I was a young feller, if I had three aces in sight I'd raise the rest of the gathering right out of their foot leather or get caught at it.

"Well, I don't have to mention that Loys stirred things up considerably around Chanta Seechee and vicinity. Gee! What a diving into wannegans and a fetching out of good clothes there was! And trading of useful coats and things for useless but decorating silk handkerchiefs and things! And what a hair cutting and whisker trimming!

"But Kyle was the man from the go in. And it was right it should be so. If ever two young people were born to make trouble for each other, it was Kyle and Loys.

"A nice, decent fellow was Kyle. Nothing remarkable, you could say, and that was one of his best points. However, he had a head that could do plain thinking, a pair of shoulders that discouraged trifling, and he was as square a piece of furniture as ever came out of the factory. More'n that; he had quite a little education, saved his money, never got more than good-natured loaded, and he could ride anything that had four legs, from a sawhorse to old tiger Buck, who could kick both your feet out of the stirrups and reach around and bite you in the small of the back so quick that the boys would be pulling his front hoofs out of your frame before you'd realize that the canter had begun. Nice horse, Buck. He like to eat Jonesy up one morning before Silver and me could get to the corral. Lord! The sounds made my blood run cold! Old Buck squealing like a pig in a wolf trap, and Jonesy yelling, 'Help! Murder! Police!' Even that did not cure Jones from sticking his nose where it wasn't wanted. Why, once—but thunder! it would take me a long while to tell you all that happened to Jones.

"One thing that didn't hurt Kyle any in the campaign was that he was 'most as goodlooking for a man as she was for a woman. They made a pair to draw to, I tell you, loping over the prairie, full of health and youngness, Loys was so happy it made you feel like a boy again to see her. She told me in private that it was wonderful how the air out here agreed with her, and I said it was considered mighty bracing, and never let on that they proclaimed their state of mind every time they looked at each other. I reckon old Smart Aleck Jonesy was the only party in the township who didn't understand.

"Well, things went as smooth and easy as bob-sledding until it came time for Loys to be moseying back to college again.

"Then Kyle took me into his confidence. I never was less astonished in my whole life, and I didn't tell him so, 'Well, what are you going to do about it?' says I.

"He kind of groaned and shook his head. 'I dunno,' says he. 'Do you think she likes me, Red?' I felt like saying, 'Well, if you ain't got all the traits but the long ears I miss my guess,' but I made allowances, and says I, 'Well, about that, I don't think I ought to say anything; still, if I had only one eye left I could see plain that her education's finished. She don't want any more college, that girl don't!'

"Think not?" says he, bracing up. And then, by and

by, they went out to ride, for Jonesy was good to the girl, I'll say that for him. He was willing to do anything for her in reason, according to his views. But Kyle wasn't in them views; he was out of the picture as far as husbands went.

"They came back at sunset, when the whole world was glowing red, the same as they were. I reached for the field glasses and took a squint at them. There was no harm in that, for they were well-behaved young folks. One look at their faces was enough. There were three of us in the bull-pen—Bob and Wind-River Smith and myself. 'Boys,' says I, under my breath, 'they've made the rifle.'

"No!" says they, and then everybody had to take a pull at the glasses.

"Well, I'm glad," says Smithy. And darn my buttons if that old hardshell's voice didn't shake. "They're two of as nice kids as you would find in many a weary day," says he, and I wish 'em all the luck in the world."

"So do I," says I, and I really think the best we could do for 'em would be to shoot Jonesy."

"Man! Won't he sizz!" says Bob. And you can't blame us old codgers if we had a laugh at that, although it was such a powerful serious matter to the youngsters.

"Let's go out and meet 'em," says I. And away we went. They weren't a particle surprised. I suppose they thought the whole universe had stopped to look on. We pump-handled away and laughed, and Loys she laughed kind of teary, and Kyle he looked red in the face and proud and happy and ashamed of himself, and we all felt loosened up considerable, but I told him on the quiet, 'Take that fool grin off your face, unless you want Uncle Jones to drop the moment he sees you.'

"Now, they only had three days left to get an action on them, as that was the time set for Loys to go back to college.

"Next day they held a council behind the big barn, and they called in Uncle Red—otherwise known as Big Red Saunders, or Chanta Seechee Red, which means 'Bad-heart Red,' in Sioux language, and doesn't explain me by a darn sight—to get the benefit of his valuable advice.

"Skip," says I. 'Fly for town and get married, and come back and tell Jonesy about it. It's a pesky sight

stronger argument to tell him what you have done than what you're going to do.'

"They couldn't quite agree with that. They thought it was sneaky.

"So it is," says I. 'The first art of war is understanding how to make a grand sneak. Be gone. Put your marker on the grand raffle. In other words, take the first horse to town and get married. Ten chances to one Jonesy will have the laugh on you before the year is out.'

"I don't think you are a bit nice today, Red," says Loys.

"He's jealous," says Kyle.

"That's what I am, young man," says I. 'If I had 10 years off my shoulders and a little of the glow off my hair I'd give you a run for your alley that would leave you breathless at the wind-up.'

"I think your hair is a beautiful color, Red," says Loys.

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"When you ask me that you've pulled the right bell," says I. 'I'll tell you exactly what we'll do. I go for the doctor. Savvy? Well, I bring back the minister at the same time. Angevine he loses the Jersey cow over in the canebrake, and uncle and Angevine go hunting for her, for not even Loys is ace high in uncle's mind alongside that cow. The rest is easy.

"Red, you're a brick—you're the best fellow alive," says Kyle, nearly squeezing the hand off me.

"I've tried to conceal it all my life, but I knew it would be discovered some day," says I. 'Well, I suppose I'd better break the news to Loys—'wouldn't be any more thea polite.'

"Oh, Lord! I wonder if she'll be willing?" says he.

"She was willing all right—even anxious. There's some women—and men, too, for that matter—who go through life like a cat through a black alley, not caring a cuss for either end or the middle. They would have been content to wait. Not so Loys. She wanted her Kyle, her poor Kyle, and she wanted him quick.

"Now, I had a minister friend up in town, Father Slade by name. No, he was not a Catholic, I think. 'ney called him 'Father' because it fitted him. His church had a steeple on it, anyhow, so it was no maverick. Just what particular kind of religion the old man had I don't know, but I should say he was a homeopath on a guess. He looked it.

"Twas a comfort to see him coming down the street, his old face shining in his white hair like a shriveled pink apple in a snowdrift. God-blessing everything in sight—good, bad or indifferent. He had something pleasant to say to all. We was quite friends, and every once in a while we'd have a chin about things.

"Are you keeping straight, Red?" he'd ask when we parted.

"Um, I'd say, 'I'm afraid you'd notice a bend here and there if you sild your eyes along the edge.'

"Well, keep as straight as you can; don't give up trying, my boy," he'd tell me mighty earnest, and I'd feel ashamed of myself clear around the corner.

"I knew the old man would do me a favor if it could be done, so I pulled out easy in my mind.

"First place, I stopped at the doctor's, because I felt



"CHEESE IT, OR I'LL BREAK EVERY RIB IN YOUR CHEST."

they might fix up the marrying business some other time, but if a leg that's broke in the upper joint ain't set right you can see a large, dark-complexioned hunk of trouble over the party's left shoulder for the rest of his days. The doctor was out, so I left word for him what was wanted and to be ready when I got back, and pulled for Father Slade's. The old gentleman had the rheumatism, and he groaned when I came in. Rheumatism's no disease for people who can't swear.

"How are you, my boy?" says he. 'I'm glad to see you. Here am I, an old man, nipped by the leg, and much wanting to talk to somebody.'

"I passed the time of day with him, but felt kind of blue. This didn't look like keeping my word with the kids. I really hated to say anything to the old man, knowing his disposition; still, I felt I had to, and I out with my story.

"Dear! dear!" says he. 'The hurry and skurry of young folks! How idle it seems when you get fifty years away from it, and see how little anything counts. For all that, I thank God,' says he, 'that there's a little red left in my blood yet, which makes me sympathize with them. But the girl's people object, you say?'

"I made that all clear to him. 'The girl's always all right, Father,' says I, 'and as for the man in this case, my word for him.'

"Now, it ain't just the right thing for me to say, but seeing as I've never had anything in particular to be modest about and I'm proud of what the old gentleman told me, I'm going to repeat it.

"Your word is good for me, Red," says he. 'You're a mischievous boy at times, but your heart and your head are both reliable; give me your arm to the wagon.'

"Then I felt mighty sorry to think of lugging that poor old man all that ways.

"Here," says I. 'Now you sit down again; don't you do anything of the sort—you ain't fit.'

"He put his hand on my shoulder and hobbled his weight off the game leg.

"Reddy, I was sitting there thinking when you came

in—thinking of how comfortable it was to be in an easy chair with my foot on a stool, and then I thought, 'If the Lord should send me some work to do would I be willing?' Now, thanks be to him, I am willing, and glad to find myself so, and I do not believe there's any work more acceptable to him than the union of young folks who love each other. Ouch!" says he, as that foot touched the ground. 'Perhaps you'd better pick me up and carry me bodily.'

"So I did it, the old housekeeper following us with an armful of things and jawing the both of us—him for a fool and me for a villain. She was a strong-minded old lady, and I wish I could remember some of her talk—it was great.

"We went around and got the doctor.

"Hoo!" says he. 'Is it as bad as that?' I winked at Father Slade.

"It's a-plenty worse than that," says I; 'you won't know the half of it till you get down there.'

"But, of course, we had to tell him, and he was tickled. Funny what an interest everybody takes in these happenings. He wanted all the details.

"By Jove!" says he, 'the man whose feelings ain't the least dimmed by a broken leg—horse rolled on him, you said? Splintered it, probably—that man is one of the right sort. He'll do to tie to.'

"When we reached the ranch the boys were lined up to meet us. 'Hurry along,' they called. 'Angey can't keep uncle amused all day.'

"So we hustled. Kyle was for being married first, and then having his leg set, but I put my foot down flat. It had gone long enough now, and I wasn't going to have him crippling it all his life. But the doctor worked like a man who gets paid by the piece, and in less than no time we were able to call Loys in.

"Wind-River Smith spoke to get to give the bride away, and we let him have it.

"We'd just got settled to business when in come Angevine, puffing like a buffalo. 'For heaven sakes! Ain't you finished yet?' says he; 'well, you want to be at it for the old man ain't over two minutes behind me, coming fast. I took the distance in ten-foot steps. Just my luck! Foot slipped when I was talking to him, and I dropped a remark that made him suspicious—I wouldn't have it done for a ton of money—but it's too late now. I'll down him and hold him out there if you say so.'

"Well, sir, at this old Father Slade stood right up, forgetting that foot entirely.

"Children, be ready," says he, and he went over the line for a record.

"Hurry, there!" hollered old Bob from the outside, where he was on watch; 'here comes uncle up the long coules.'

"What are your names," says Father Slade. They told him, both red'ning.

"Do you, Kyle, take this woman, Loys, to have and keep track of, come hell or high water, her heirs and assigns for ever?"—or such a matter—says he, all in one breath. They both said they did.

"Things flew till we came to the ring. There was a hitch. We had plumb forgotten that important article. For a minute I felt stinky; then I cussed myself for a mean old long-horn, and dived into my box.

"Here, take this!" I says. 'It was my mother's.'

"Oh, Red! You mustn't part with that!" cried Loys, her eyes filling up.

"Don't waste time talking; I put through what I tackle. Hurry, please, father.'

"Has anybody any objections to these proceedings?" says he.

"I have," says I, 'but I won't mention 'em. Give them the verdict.'

"I pronounce you man and wife. Let us pray," says he.

"What's that?" screeches Uncle Jonesy from the doorway. And then he gave us the queerest prayer you ever heard in your life. He stood on one toe and clawed chunks out of the air while he delivered it.

"He seemed to have it in for me in particular. 'You villain! You rascal! You red-headed rascal! You did this! I know you did!'

"Oh, uncle," says I, 'forgive me!' With that I hugged him right up to me, and he filled my bosom full of smothered language.

"Cheese it, you little cuss!" I whispered in his ear, 'or I'll break every rib in your poor old chest!' I came in on him a trifle just to show him what I could do if I tried.

"Nuff!" he wheezes. 'Quit. Nuff.'

"Go up and congratulate 'em," I whispered again.

"I won't," says he. 'Ouch! Yes, I will! I will! So up he goes, grinding his teeth.

"I wish you every happiness," he grunts.

"Won't you forgive me, uncle?" begs Loys.

"Some other time; some other time!" he hollers, and he pranced out of the house like a hosstyle spider, the maddest little man in the territory.

"Loys had a hard time of it until Kyle got so he could travel, and they went up to the Yellowstone with a team for a wedding trip.

"The rest of the Loys' folks was in an unpleasant frame of mind, too. They sent out her brother, and while I'd have took most anything from Loys' brother, there comes a place where human nature is human nature, and the upshot of it was I planked that young man gently but firmly across my knees. Suffering Ike! But he was one sassy young man! However, the whole outfit came around in time—all except uncle and me. He used to grit his teeth together till the sparks flew when he saw me. I was afraid he'd bust a blood vessel in one of them fits, so I quit. I hated to let go of the old ranch, but I'm pretty well fixed—I'm superintendent here. It's Kyle's ranch, you know. That's his brand—the queer looking thing on the left hip of that critter, over the vented hash knife. Loys' invention, that is. She says it's a cherubim, but we call it the 'flying flapjack.' There's a right smart lot of beef critters totting that signal around this part of the country. Kyle's one of the fellers that rises like a setting of bread—quiet and gentle, but steady and sure. He's going to the state legislature next year. 'Twon't do no harm to have one honest man in the outfit.

"Now, perhaps, if I'd married some nice woman I might have had 1,000 steers of my own, and a chance to make rules and regulations for my feller citizens—and then, again, I might have took to gambling and drinking and raising blazes, and broke my poor wife's broom handle with my hard head. So I reckon we'll let it slide as it is. Now you straddle that cayuse of yours and come along with me and I'll show you some rattling colts."

# Folk Tells of His Discoveries in Missouri

In a recent address, Prosecutor Joseph Folk made some interesting comments upon the condition of things unearthed by him in his fight against corruptionists. He said:

The revelations of official corruption in St. Louis and Missouri read like a tale from the Arabian Nights. Officials elected to represent the interests of the city betrayed their trusts and sold themselves for gain. Combines were formed in the house of delegates and city council. These combines held regular meetings in the legislative hall. Prices were fixed on all ordinances of any value; prices not for the city, but for the public. There is today locked up in two safe deposit boxes in the city of St. Louis one corruption fund of \$135,000 which has been used as evidence in court. This was put up by the legislative agent of a street railroad company, in response to a demand from members of the municipal assembly, as bribes for their votes in passing a franchise ordinance.

## Played Double at Bidding.

For another franchise one-quarter million dollars in bribes was paid to members of the preceding assembly. This franchise was afterwards sold for one and one-fourth million dollars, but the city received not a cent. Twenty-three of the twenty-eight members of the house of delegates took bribes of \$3,000 each for this franchise. Seven

members of the council obtained from \$10,000 to \$17,500 each for their votes. One councilman was given \$25,000 to vote against the franchise, and afterwards accepted \$50,000 to vote in favor of it. He returned the \$25,000 to the man who gave it to him, saying he did not believe he could "honestly" keep it without "earning" it by giving his vote in accordance with the terms of the purchase. Upon reflection, he likewise sent the \$50,000 back with the hope of getting more. He finally voted for the ordinance with the expectation and under the promise of obtaining \$100,000 for his vote. His friend, the promoter, disappointed him by leaving the city early the next day without paying him. More in sorrow than in anger the official tracked the promoter to New York and after much difficulty succeeded in obtaining \$5,000, but not until the promoter had him sign a certificate of character, saying: "I have heard rumors in St. Louis that you paid members of the assembly for their votes. I want to say that I am in a position to know, and I do know, that you are as far above offering a bribe as I am from receiving one. The people are actually true, as the official had taken bribes right and left, and the promoter had bodied on a gigantic scale in getting his bill through the municipal assembly.

## They Knew no Shame.

Seven members of the council, elected to serve the people at a salary of

\$300 a year, were paid a regular salary of \$5,000 yearly to represent corporate interests. A lighting bill was bribed through the house of delegates for \$47,500. The bargain was made right on the floor of the house. The money was given to one of the members, and after the meeting they met in the home of one of their number, where the "pie" was cut and the money divided, while the host merrily sang to his own accompaniment the old song of "Home, Sweet Home." Nineteen members of another house of delegates obtained \$20,000 each as bribes for their votes on still another franchise. Indeed, no bill of consequence passed the assembly for years unless the members were paid for their official action. Schedules of bribe prices were established, ranging from a few hundred dollars for passing a switch bill, to \$100,000 for a railroad franchise.

Men would run for a seat in the municipal assembly with the sole object of making money by the prostitution of their position. The scheme of corruption was systematic and far-reaching. The people were careless; the public conscience was asleep. These city legislators went on without hindrance. They devised a scheme of selling the water works, which belonged to the city, for \$15 million dollars, the works being worth about 40 million dollars. They planned to get \$100,000 apiece for their votes on this. The proposed sale failed because of a wise provision of

the city charter forbidding unconditional alienation.

## Would Have Stolen the "Dome."

Then their glowing eyes fell on the old court house with the gilded dome. They thought of selling that. They hoped to obtain \$100,000 apiece for their votes on this. They were going to give the court house away, that is, the city was to get nothing for it except two top stories free for rent in a large office building to be erected. This failed by reason of the title to the ground limiting the use to court house purposes, else to revert to the original owners. Then they concluded to sell the Union market, but the market men had considerable political influence. With this and the sum of \$20,000 they raised and paid the members, they succeeded in stopping the sale.

Then came the exposure. Now some of these representatives are fugitives from justice in foreign countries; others have turned state's evidence, the remainder have faced juries and eighteen of these givers and takers of bribes have received sentences ranging from two to seven years in the penitentiary.

Doesn't it seem strange that a free people should elect thieves to be the makers of their laws? If these things had taken place in the medieval ages we would have marveled at it. What must we think when we reflect that all this occurred in the great metropolis of our own state in our own times? Such is the city.

Have you in the country done much better in selecting your representatives? The lieutenant governor of the state has confessed to more booting than it was thought possible for one man to commit. The honor of the state has been peddled around by the seekers of bribes in return for official influence. The lieutenant governor himself distributed bribe money amongst certain senators. Thousand dollar bills have been caught sight of here and there with senators in hot pursuit. Law-makers have confessed to booting extending through a period of twelve years, indicating that legislation has been bought and sold like merchandise. When business was dull these representatives of the people send one of their number to start the "driftwood" down the legislative stream. They would be delighted to receive a message from their emissary, "River rising fast; driftwood coming down; be there tomorrow." "Driftwood" was their word for bribe money.

Yet these officials considered themselves honest. It is related of a senator that he sold his vote on a pending measure for \$500, receiving the bribe in one bill. He took the train on his way home. Having to ride all night, he took a sleeping-car. While he was asleep the porter stole his purse containing the \$500 bribe money. When the senator awoke the next morning and discovered his loss he was indignant. Suspecting the porter, he had

that person called before him and accused him of the larceny. The porter became frightened, confessed and returned the money.

The senator handed him a \$5 bill, saying: "I could send you to the penitentiary for this, but I will not do so. Instead I give you this advice which should keep in mind the rest of your life: Wherever you may be under any and all circumstances, remember that honesty is the best policy." These are some of the attitudes of corruption I cannot in this brief address, more than give a faint idea of the real rottenness that existed. The story of corruption in St. Louis and in Missouri as revealed by sworn testimony, would fill volumes.

These revelations should bring the blush of shame to honest citizens for having permitted such a state of affairs to exist. Where will the end be? Will the people rule, or will they supinely permit themselves to be further fleeced until the time comes when it will be too late to protest? St. Louis and Missouri are but types of what some other cities and states are if they were exposed as corruption has been laid bare here. There are many problems confronting the American people today, but there is none more serious than the subject of eradication of bribery. Other questions concern the functions of government, while bribery undermines the foundation of government itself.

## GOT BEST OF EL PASO COUNTY MAN

Topeka, Aug. 6.—James H. Reeder of Hays City, Judge of the Twenty-third judicial district, was the first clerk of the Spanish land grant court, of which Henry C. Sluss of Wichita, is one of the judges. It is a court created by congress, in President Harrison's administration, for the settlement of disputed land titles in the southwest, where Spain and, afterward, Mexico formerly were sovereign.

There are five judges of the court and a clerk. The salary of the clerk is \$2,000 a year, and before the court was created it was understood by all the politicians at Washington that a Colorado man should have that office. There were reasons why he had a special claim on the office, but it is unnecessary to state them here.

The five judgeships of the court were distributed among a number of United States senators. One of them was drawn by Senator Plumb of Kansas, and he bestowed it upon Judge Sluss. It was a good thing for Sluss and at the same time it put him out of the running for United States senator. Sluss knew and understood why Plumb gave him the office, and he also knew that \$5,000 a year coming in regularly was better than a ghost of a show for the United States senate. So he took the job and has been drawing the salary ever since, with little or nothing to do.

## REEDER HUNG TO PLUMB.

When "Jim" Reeder heard of the new court he telegraphed to Plumb, who happened to be in Topeka, that he wanted the clerkship, and the next afternoon he arrived on the ground in person. Reeder knew nothing of the claims of the Colorado man for the clerkship, and he did not throw up his hands when he was told. He went to his old friend, George R. Peck, first, and that night they hunted up Plumb, who was in his room in the hotel.

Plumb introduced the subject, and he was very much excited. "I can't give you that place, 'Jim,'" he said. "It is promised to a man out in El Paso county, Colorado."

"Oh, yes you can," Reeder replied. "It is the very place I want. You owe me that much, 'Jim.'" Plumb said, "and I will owe you anything in my power but that. My promise is out."

Here Peck took a hand and for an hour they talked. "No," repeated Plumb firmly, "I can't do it. 'Jim,' I can give you a fine consulate in India. It is a profitable office and a nice place to live."

But "Jim" did not want to go abroad. He wanted the nice little salary of \$2,000 a year and expenses attached to the new court. It was just the office he had been looking for, and now he "called" Plumb. Finally Plumb weakened. He rang the bell, "Fetch me a telegram blank," he said, when the boy appeared. The blank was brought.

"Write," he said to Reeder, and Reeder with his pencil took Plumb's dictation as follows:

"Hon. Henry C. Sluss, Wichita, Kas. When the judges meet to organize your court in Denver, please support J. H. Reeder for clerk and support him to the end."

"I hate to do it, boys," Plumb said, with a sigh, "but I guess I'll have to," and he signed his name to the telegram.

Then a messenger was called and the telegram was sent. The next morning Reeder took a train for Iowa, where one of the judges lived. The judge told him he also had a candidate for the clerkship, and more than that, he the El Paso county man was not sure of it, all the judges would have candidates. This pleased the shrewd Reeder, for it crippled his strongest rival.

The next day he was back in Kansas. Then he went to Wichita and saw Judge Sluss, and in a few days the judges assembled in Denver to organize. All the candidates for the clerk-

ship were on hand, and the new Albany hotel, where they stopped, was busy with politics.

## A KANSAS COSMOPOLITAN.

Reeder, who is a diplomat and a cosmopolitan, if Kansas possesses one, by the agency of Judge Sluss, was made acquainted with all the judges and by his graces of manner and speech won his way to their hearts. Their first meal in Denver was dinner in the evening, and, while his rivals for the clerkship were busy with the judges, Reeder made himself solid with the head waiter of the hotel.

"I want you to reserve for myself and party a table off to one side," he said to the man, pressing upon him a crisp \$10 bill. "We will be here some days and we want good attention."

"Yes, sah," said the delighted servant. "Go to parlor 16," Reeder continued, "and say to Judge Sluss that you have been directed by the hotel management to reserve a table for him and the other judges."

"Yes, sah," said the servant. "That will give you a chance to see the judges; so you will recognize them when they come into the dining room, you understand?"

"Yes, sah," said the servant. "Now, send for your best waiter. I want your brightest waiter, and we want him to wait on us every meal."

"Yes, sah," and soon a bright young mulatto boy appeared and was turned over to Reeder, who slipped a \$5 bill into his hand, while the head waiter gave him his instructions. The boy departed and Reeder instructed the head waiter further in his duties.

## WHERE REEDER "BUTTED" IN.

"When the judges come in," he said, "seat them at that table. There will be five of them, which will leave an extra place. When I come in conduct me to it, accidentally like, you know."

"Yes, sah," said the waiter. That evening the judges innocently played their parts. They appeared at the entrance of the dining room, and first signaled by the obsequious head waiter, they followed him to the table reserved for them. Reeder was late coming. His rivals were early, and all looked lovingly toward the vacant chair at the reserved table, but none had the nerve to try to take it.

At the proper time Reeder appeared and stood at the door a moment until he caught the attention of the head waiter. He was dressed for the occasion and the people at the table viewed him with admiration. Soon the head waiter saw him, and straightway led him to the one vacant seat at the judges' table. It was a very natural thing, too, for the head waiter to do. Surely a man of that bearing and dignity belonged at that table.

"Ah, gentlemen," Reeder said, taking his seat, "I am indeed fortunate. This is an unexpected pleasure." It was an equal pleasure to the judges, they assured him, and Judge Sluss unconsciously helped the scheme along by requesting Reeder to order the dinner for all.

## ORDERING DINNER HIS LONG SUIT.

Now, ordering a dinner is Reeder's "long suit," and he did it so satisfactorily, even to the wines, that the duty fell to him every evening thereafter. Throughout the meal he was charming, and toward the end of the week, after rides and club dinners, which always included Reeder, he was elected clerk on the third ballot.

"Twice, each judge voted for his man, and then the Iowa judge said to Judge Sluss: 'Judge, I like that Kansas man of yours. I think we will have use for him. You know we will have to travel a good deal.'"

And so Reeder became clerk of the court and held the office until he resigned to become a district judge last January.

## THE FORTUNATE REPUBLIC

THE rising issue in English politics is the question of preferential tariffs for the colonies—the question of protecting the products of the empire against the competition of the products of the world.

It is an issue that will shake Great Britain from center to circumference, for it proposes the abandonment of the economic policy which has stood practically unchallenged for half a century and under which the doors of the British market have remained wide open to all nations.

And what is the object of the proposed revolutionary change? In a word, the preservation and enhancement of the prosperity of the British empire. To be more specific, the aim is to develop a wide and growing market in the colonies for the output of English industries and to hold the 40,000,000 consumers of Great Britain as a home market for colonial agricultural products.

The fact is that England is hard hit by the enormous commercial expansion of the United States. We are selling our manufactured goods to its own people in the very shadow of its factories. We are furnishing the bread and meat to feed its subjects. We are selling all sorts of ingenious machinery, including agricultural implements, to its colonial inhabitants—yes, and building their bridges, supplying their locomotives and installing their electrical plants. We are rapidly making the British empire a sort of commercial province—a dumping ground for the surplus product of our farm, our mines and our factories.

So ominous has this situation become that Joseph Chamberlain, shrewdest of English statesmen, is willing to stake his power and his fame upon the startling proposition to abandon free trade and adopt protection as the only possible means of saving his country from a condition of economic dependence, which, in his opinion, has already become dangerous and may soon become abject.

## WHAT IT MEANS TO AMERICA.

In the meantime Americans have something to think of. They may well indulge in a moment of pride at the thought that the struggling people who, little more than a century ago, snatched up the sword to cut themselves loose from Great Britain, have so soon vanquished the mother country on the economic field. But "pride goeth before a fall." If a market which now absorbs 40 per cent of our export trade shall be closed against us, where and how are we to make good so vast a deficit?

That is a question which may only be answered when we understand the true explanation of our success and of our strength.

The economic greatness of the United States is the fruit of a policy of peaceful conquest over the resources of a virgin continent. Without this great item of raw material, the finished product which the world acknowledges in the industrial America of today would have been impossible.

We shall find continued national supremacy where we found it in the first place—in the development of our boundless and magnificent resources. Those who say that the conquest of this

continent "is now complete," speak idly, or know not whereof they speak. The conquest of this continent is but begun.

## THE GREAT WEST ALMOST UNTOUCHED.

If England has its Canada, its South Africa and its Australasia—to which it now looks "to pluck the flower, safety, from the nettle, danger"—we have our Colorado, Wyoming and Montana, our Utah, Idaho and Nevada, our Washington, Oregon and California, our New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma—in all, 17 states and territories with which to hold level, and more than level, the far-flung dependencies of the British empire.

And these undeveloped lands of ours are not divided by the seven seas, but stand side by side, shoulder to shoulder, their citizens clasping hands across borders that are only imaginary. Here is a market for the output of our shops and factories potentially greater than Great Britain and all its colonies with their present population. Here is an "empire" which already enjoys unrestricted free trade within itself, accompanied by "preferential tariffs" against the world.

A population of 100,000,000 might live in prosperous contentment in the far west. There is everything to inspire and reward their industry—the charm of climate and of scenery, the fertility of soil, the unimaginable wealth of water, forest and mine, and, across the Pacific, new worlds to conquer.

But the United States may not rest upon its honors and retain its supremacy. It must keep on with its historic policy of civilization. It must continue that marvelous reciprocal process by which it has so rapidly risen to immeasurable heights of economic power—the making of new communities to feed the old, the enlargement of old communities to feed the new.

The greatest step yet taken to this end is the adoption of the plan of national irrigation. It is a new policy, not yet advanced beyond the experimental stage. But those who know most about it believe it is a policy big with national fate.

## LAND SPECULATING AND STEALING MUST BE STOPPED.

There is one condition alone upon which it can possibly succeed. This is that it shall be used to create independent homes for the largest possible number of human beings. And this result is, in turn, dependent on something else—that the nation shall retain the ownership of its present domain until the genuine home-seeker, home-owner and home-builder is ready to come into his heritage.

Existing land laws are ill-suited to conditions in the west. They have been persistently used to enable speculators and adventurers to acquire public property for private exploitation. The looting of the public domain is going on today at an appalling rate, and the whole object of national irrigation will be defeated unless it is stopped by the early action of congress.

Fortunate beyond all other nations in the possession of a vast field of domestic colonization and internal expansion, the republic will repent in bitterness any further delay in repealing the desert land law, the timber and stone act and the commutation clause of the homestead act. And this may only be done by an aroused, insistent and uncompromising public opinion. The president has taken the initiative in officially and publicly denouncing these laws. Will the people support him?

WILLIAM E. SMYTHE.

## Crop One of the Greatest in History.

Topeka, Kan., July 23.—Despite the floods, the rains, the fly, and the rust, the middle west has gathered one of the greatest wheat crops in its history. Beginning on the lower end of Oklahoma in the middle days of June and moving northward at the rate of 20 miles a day, three weeks behind its usual schedule, the ripening tinge of yellow has made its way northward. So rapidly has the harvest come on that there was not sufficient preparation for it, even with all the knowledge of its vastness. There was over the west, somehow, a sentiment that this wheat would not be up to the usual standard.

The harvest in Oklahoma has grown mightily. Fifteen years ago the state was not a wheat state in the territory. Ten years ago not 5,000,000 bushels of wheat were raised in the whole area. This year more than 30,000,000 bushels were raised, and the large amounts of it produced are a little wonder that farms of 160 acres sell for \$5,000 to \$8,000 each. The average yield is 30 to 35 bushels an acre, and the profits make the farmers well to do. Some of the large ranchers have made a fortune within 60 miles. One day there came to the owner the head of a colony of Russians which had just arrived.

"I will reap your wheat," he said. "How can you do it?"

"With our women." The owner of the field took up his rifle, and the next day 50 Russian women came into the field. Each had a short sickle, and they cut and bound the wheat before the second sunset. In Ellis county this year 173,000 acres were in wheat. The yield was close to 2,000,000 bushels—300 bushels for every man, woman, and child in the county. Thirty counties raise more than a million bushels each, and the total of the state is not far from 100,000,000 bushels.

Kansas' greatest trouble has been to get the men to harvest the crop. In the office of the state employment bureau, for weeks before the work began, were listed calls for 27,000 men, with few takers. Imperative, there were hundreds of farmers eagerly waiting on the freight trains to see if some of the workers would not go and help them. The men to the west, the flooded districts paid \$3 to \$4 a day for men, and, of course, the farmers had to meet the wages. The threshers follow the wheat, hence the spring sowing. There the spring was backward, and the spring grew very short. There was fear for a time that the crop would be exceedingly light, but later rains have made it an average. The Nebraska harvest will produce something like 70,000,000 bushels, but it is not yet ready to turn in its figures. The Nebraska wheat-grower labors under greater disadvantages

than his Kansas and Oklahoma brothers. In the more southern sections there is the milder winter to help, while the soil

## A House Built of Beer Bottles

### Unique Residence of a Miner in Treble-Tonopah

Tonopah, Nev., aside from being famed on account of its vast mineral resources, also occupies the unique distinction of numbering among its inhabitants a man who is able to live in a glass house and throw unlimited quantities of stones at the same time without suffering any of the serious inconveniences popularly supposed to surround such an association.

Not a tree grows within 60 miles of the great mining camp, and very naturally building material and fuel bring all sorts of fancy prices, the commonest kind of lumber selling for \$55 per 1,000 feet, while inferior grades of scrub cedar command \$22 a cord. Consequently upon this condition, various subterfuges are resorted to in the architectural makeup of Tonopah. There are houses made of straw, of burlap sacks trimmed with blue jean overalls, of tin from five-gallon oil cans; of dry goods and crackery box lumber; of mud, stone, tents, cloth—in fact, almost every sort of contrivance is resorted to as a makeshift for a place of habitation; but it has remained for William F. Peck, a miner, to devise a house in a class by itself. He has constructed of empty beer bottles a house 16x20 feet in the clear,

with ceilings eight feet high, and containing two rooms. It was built in October of last year by Mr. Peck entirely unaided, at such odd moments as he could spare from his regular duties at the mine. Water was then selling at \$1.50 a barrel, hence the principal element of expense centered in the supply of mud that was employed as a mortar between the bottles comprising the edifice.

Ten thousand empty beer bottles were incorporated in the structure. The inside walls are plastered with mortar which is spread to a depth sufficient to cover the protruding bottle necks, thus making a smooth surface. Mr. Peck lived all last winter in his peculiar abode with his wife and two children, a girl of 7 and a boy of 3 years, and says that while the water in many residences of Tonopah reached the freezing point quite often, his family found their glass house exceedingly comfortable at all times. He has sufficient bottles on hand for another winter, and it is his intention to utilize them at his leisure in building an addition to his premises.

Mr. Peck removed with his family from Prescott, Ariz., to Tonopah, last winter, and it is quite evident he got along all right wherever his lot may be cast.

seems to be fitted over a considerable portion—known as the "wheat belt"—for giving a harvest of exceptional size and regularity. This is what Kansas has done for 14 years:

Year.	Bushels.
1890	28,801,214
1891	58,550,653
1892	74,538,906
1893	24,827,523
1894	23,225,700
1895	16,001,000
1896	27,754,888
1897	51,026,604
1898	60,790,061
1899	43,637,013
1900	77,335,091
1901	90,333,095
1902	45,827,495
1903 (est.)	100,000,000

There is a good profit in wheat growing. Recently, the Kansas board of agriculture made exhaustive inquiries of the farmers of the west as to the expense of putting in a crop and harvesting it. These are the figures: Ploughing \$1, harrowing 25 cents, seed and seedling 35 cents, harvesting \$1.48, threshing \$1.51, wear of tools, 27 cents, rental of land interest \$2.20, total \$7.65. Thirteen bushels per acre at 60 cents will pay this—averages of 30 bushels are common. With 6,000,000 acres of wheat produced on this basis, selling for about 60 cents, even in the more remote sections, it is little wonder that the state has \$90,000,000 in its banks.

The selling of the western wheat is being revolutionized by the combinations of farmers who work in cooperation to thresh and market their grain. In order to evade the threshers' charges they form companies and buy complete outfits—engines, separators, grain weighers, windstackers, and self-feeders—and so do all their work at actual cost. Then to avoid the profits of the elevators they are forming cooperative companies for the handling and marketing of grain. They

invest only \$100 each, and the profits are divided among all the members. They pay within four cents of the market price, and get the lowest rates on the railroad possible. One company working with a railway corporation tried to "freeze out" one of the farmers' companies. The farmers had wheat ready to ship, but no cars were furnished to them. They sent word to another railroad, and one morning, when cars were ready, a dozen teams went to work hauling wheat from the elevator to the cars. The shipments were made—and after that they had all the cars needed. The extent to which this plan of cooperation is growing over the west is remarkable, and it is thus that a large portion of the wheat will soon be handled. It is probably the most significant feature in the wheat-growing of the plains region.

Many of the western states are making their own twine, a considerable item in the harvest. All the bundles are bound with it, and a vast sum is spent for this one portion of the harvest machinery. The convicts of the state prisons are put at the work of making the material. The harvest has gone on through the long hot days. At night lanterns have been hung on the harness of the horses, and the reaping has continued. It is the rich season of the year for the native dweller. Little wonder that he enters on it so enthusiastically.

The great commercial nations of the earth are now handling in their domestic and international parcels services over \$75,000,000 a year, having a value of thousands of millions of dollars.

There is an annual interchange of some 50,000,000 international parcels a year. The share of the United States in this international service last year, parcels received and dispatched, was less than 150,000.

# GREAT WHEAT HARVEST

200,000,000 Bushels of Winter Wheat.

# STATE MINING NEWS

## CLEAR CREEK.

The mill at the Standard group, recently purchased by the Colorado-Oregon company, is shut down this week owing to a break in the crusher machinery. The mill has been in operation but a few weeks and this will necessitate a delay of several days. Some splendid concentrates have been saved while the mill was in operation, although no shipments of these have been made. A shipment will be made this week. Good savings are also reported from the plates. The property is under the personal management of D. B. Davidson.

The annual stockholders' meeting of the Idaho Springs Gold Producing company will be held in this city August 20. The company is operating the Torpedo group in Spring Gulch, under the management of W. S. Marshall. The stock is owned principally by Ohio, Illinois and Indiana people, and about 25 of the officers and stockholders are expected to be present at the meeting. The company has increased its holdings until now it has over 12 claims, a mill-site and a placer claim, covering over 60 acres of mineral territory. These claims extend from near the well-known Newton and General Thomas mines on Chicago mountain. The property is equipped with a first-class plant of machinery, including a mill, with the Skyrocket and Torpedo tunnels. At present the company is confining its operations to the Torpedo tunnel, which is being driven ahead with Leyner drills.

E. A. Eaton and Fred G. Shaffer of this city, have located six claims on Santa Fe mountain along the mica vein that shows on the surface. This vein has been well known for a number of years but no effort has been made to determine its commercial value up to this time. The mica dyke shows on the surface for a distance of 12 feet. About half of the product so far as can be determined from the little work that has been done would produce sheets 24 inches. About 40 per cent of the product would be ground up it used while perhaps 10 per cent would produce sheets 8x12 inches in size. The mica formation is in contact with white quartz and feldspar, which is said to be indicative of good mica. Quantities have been taken out and there are now three or four tons on the dump. Samples from this have been sent to three dealers in New York in the hope of ascertaining values.

The present owners are trying to make arrangements with the Crosson brothers to merge the Starlight tunnel with the mill property. The results of the tests being made are satisfactory. By driving this tunnel an additional 150 feet they would open the mica dyke to a depth of 300 feet. This tunnel also has mica as a gold mining proposition as they have taken 34-ore from it while driving it the present distance.

The contract in the Central tunnel of the Big Five federation drove 115 feet in the first 20 days of their contract, working only one shift in 24 hours. This is considered a very good start and the work is being pushed on in splendid order, good time will be made from now on.

Captain Henry I. Seaman of Denver, was in the city Tuesday morning on his way to Yankee hill to look over the properties of the Yankee Consolidated, of which he is president. The new mill is all completed, except the elevators, which will be ready to operate in a few days. For convenience the crusher arrangement has been put on the ground floor and from there the ore, after being crushed, is raised by link belt to the shaft. For some time at this point the treatment acts automatically. The mill has 15 rapid drop stamps and it is expected to get a capacity of from 50 to 60 tons a day from the mill. (Mining Gazette.)

## GILPIN.

The pool operating the Beck Sharp mine in Russell district has decided to put a plant of machinery on the Federal shaft and work both the properties through one main shaft. A recent shipment of concentrates from the Jackson mill in Idaho Springs returned them 70 per ton for the concentrates. The pool working this property is composed of such well-known mining men as W. B. Lewis and John Mulvihill of Denver, Frank Church of Golden, Rich Hughes and E. J. Smith of Gilpin county.

Armond Thompson, superintendent of the Russell mine near the old cemetery in Russell gulch, reports that in driving the 325-foot level they encountered a nice body of rich ore. For some time past they have been sinking the shaft and have had a small streak of ore and upon starting a drift they had gone but about two feet when the ore body was reached and now at a distance of 10 feet they have a crevice at least eight feet wide and one wall not found yet, while the smelter streak is from 12 to 18 inches, assays from which give values of 6.40 ounces gold to the ton, and a value of \$120 per ton. The property is being worked by Missouri and Kansas parties.

W. H. Shull who is working the Paola mine in Leavenworth gulch, last week made a shipment of smelter ore to Argo which gave returns of \$46 to the ton. This is most pleasing to the pool operating this mine as they have a body of this ore and at this value can make the property pay. Mr. Shull has done remarkably well since taking hold of the mine, as in 30 days he has increased the value of the mine to a distance of 238 feet, has driven the 120-foot level a distance of 60 feet, and has sent a carload of smelter ore away, and has a couple of Chicago gold mines piled up. He has also put on a small engine and hoister. He expects in another month to erect a large plant of machinery and put on a larger plant of machinery.

Lewis and Hughes have leased their Lillian mine in Russell district to F. X. Banner of Idaho Springs. The shaft is 130 feet deep and has been worked late by a pool of Austrian miners. The last returns received by the pool netted them \$85 for the smelter ore, and \$50 per ton for the concentrates. The shaft is looking well and as soon as machinery is got in place sinking and drifting will be commenced.

The Gomer mine in Russell district is having a plant of machinery placed on it and active development work will soon be commenced. It has been leased by M. W. Tanner of Idaho Springs, who recently sold the Waltham mine to English capital. Mr. King is to be superintendent of the property.

After many vexatious days, Al Christopher has finally got at work taking the water out of the Wood shaft in Leavenworth gulch. He has had a good deal of trouble in getting flues for the boiler and repairing the pipes, but last week got steam up and has been pulling water ever since. The Wood is famous because it produces a good deal of uranium ore and also has ore which carries a good percentage of gold. As soon as the water is out development work will be prosecuted with a vim and Mr. Christopher soon expects to be shipping ore, which will add much to the production of the county. (Gilpin County Observer.)

## SAN JUAN.

Says the San Juan Prospector: One

of the most important mining deals consummated in Del Norte for some time was closed Thursday afternoon when Philip Schuch purchased 174 acres of patented mining claims, covering the west half of South mountain from ex-Senator Bowen. It was not the magnitude of the money consideration as the price involved was only \$20,000, half of which was paid in cash and the remainder in 30, 60 and 90 days, but the fact that this ground has long been known to contain rich gold leads that made the camp famous. Years ago Senator Bowen patented the ground and held it for a fabulous price, intending to sell it when he was concerned of the rich ore shoots such as the Anna and Ida had produced. Last year he visited the camp fully determined to set men at work, but the altitude and ruggedness of the country led him to conclude to sell and open up his Sky City property, in which he has so much faith. He will then sell that and operate in the Schuch mine, which is only eight miles distant from his ranch.

The important part of the Schuch deal lies in the fact that he has erected a cyanide mill in Summitville that he claims will successfully treat the oxidized ores of the surface, and proposes to lease the newly-acquired ground in small tracts on favorable terms, thus furnishing employment to hundreds of men who will utilize the water for the rich ore shoots, their expenses being paid from the low-grade ore.

Mr. Schuch left for Denver on Thursday to complete arrangements for starting the Reynolds mill, expecting to return in a week. What Mr. Reynolds' plans are in regard to the camp we are not fully advised, but it is safe to presume that he will find ways and means to get at the gold, and the good old days of 1884 are likely to be repeated.

Bowen says that "everything comes to him who knows how to wait." John Coleman, Asst. Pangborn, Jim Hilber, Ben Duval and others who have pinned their faith to old South mountain will probably yet live to see the late lamented Charles Palmer's prediction come true in which he declared that A. E. Reynolds would make millions out of South mountain.

## SAGUACHE.

David G. Weems left Bonanza for a few days via Alder creek. He intends making a trip to the camp. Mr. Hyde, the president of the Rawley Mining company, remains at the mine to oversee the improvements now being made on the mill property.

The Legal Tender is working a full force of men and considerable work has been done in the old workings. The management will no doubt see that better work would be accomplished if a new straight shaft were sunk on the property.

Charles Eaton is taking out some good ore on his claims near the Legal Tender.

Messrs. Wilder are still working their claims and some ore taken from them lately has led to a lead that will soon rank with the produce of the mine.

Shipments of concentrates from the Rawley mill will be resumed in a few days.

Owing to the scarcity of wood the Rawley company has decided to use coal.

Colonel S. T. Everett and his son, Randall W., are making an examination of the camp in a thorough manner. Mr. Everett has been engaged the past week in assaying ores from the various claims owned by his father, as well as some samples from various parts of the Empire Josephine mine. Colonel Everett has let a contract for sinking the shaft on the Josephine a further depth of 100 feet and work is being pushed on the various levels. This property is under the management of E. B. Rader. It has shipped over \$100,000 worth of ore and it is reasonable to suppose that more is to be obtained by fresh development.

The shaft on the Euclid is nearing completion and sinking will then be resumed.

Work still continues on the Juretta with signs of an improvement in the grade of the ore.

The Eagle mine below town is still being operated. A new boiler will be put in place in a few days so as to enable them to have greater power for the pumps and the work will be pushed on.

The Cuenin brothers are still working hard to put the Chloride on the shipping list.

Chowassa is a busy place after night. It boasts of but few idle men. A large amount of prospecting is being done. It is said John McKenzie, Jr., will open up an assay shop shortly and as he is experienced in that class of work will be of great benefit to the community as heretofore the rock for assaying has had to go outside points. (Saguache Crescent.)

## CRIPPLE CREEK DUMPS AND TAILINGS.

Mr. Oliver B. Finn, who is operating a small cyanide plant on dump material and tailings in the Cripple Creek district, expresses the opinion that the work can be done at a very low cost, on small plants in the district than at the valley plants. The fact is that the district is so well provided with transportation facilities that dumps and tailings can be moved at very low cost. In some cases it will doubtless pay to erect small plants at the large dumps. The one difficulty is that in some cases the dumps are composed of low-grade ore and waste indiscriminately mixed. The idea of Mr. Finn suggests an opening for lessees and the establishment of a number of small plants. (Mining Reporter.)

## THE CAMP BIRD.

The Engineering and Mining Journal sizes up the recent Camp Bird annual report of the Camp Bird, given in these columns, as follows:

"The 'Investor' contributes another thoughtful letter on a subject which is ever germane to the columns of this Journal. In his remarks upon reports mining companies he evidently had his eye on annual reports, but many of his criticisms would apply to interim reports and indeed to those upon the evidence of which companies are in the first place organized. It should be scarcely necessary to say that a director is a trustee for shareholders 'in theory,' unless a theory be a synonym for an undemonstrated hypothesis. As a matter of fact the number of directors who hold themselves in such a responsible attitude toward their shareholders is far too small; only a short time ago a few limited companies were in the case of the abuse of such a position of trust on the part of directors, but we fear it is a matter of so common an occurrence as to excite but little comment in another place."

In this issue reference is made to the example set by the directors of the Tomboy company, who evidently do feel the honorable obligations of their office. This matter is vital to the wellbeing of mining as a well-conducted business, and, therefore, it is a matter worthy of repeated insistence. Directors are trustees, not shareholders, licensed by the information which they get in that capacity merely for the purpose of successful trafficking in the shares of their own companies.

In regard to the rights of shareholders and their manner of asserting them, Mr. 'Investor' is quite right. To raise a row and to ask footless explanations after the mischief has been done is only

too common a procedure. Moreover, it has the great objection of giving an opportunity to mere hangers after an ephemeral kind of notoriety and for playing the part of the party of the day. Unseemly uproars at the public meetings of mining companies, after the directors have done foolish things, have only tended to obscure the issue of the proper election of a trustworthy management, and when such management is reprobated in practice by the refusal of the investigating public to risk their money with persons or companies who pursue such methods."

## A PROMISE OF STARTLING EVIDENCE AT IDAHO SPRINGS.

Special to the Gazette. Denver, Aug. 17.—Willis V. Elliott, Ralph Tait, appointed by Judge Owens as special prosecutor for the Creek county, will leave in the morning for Idaho Springs to get their witnesses and evidence arranged for the prosecution of the charges growing out of the blowing up of the Sun and Moon transformer house.

The members of the Citizens alliance of Idaho Springs, arrested for having driven a special prosecutor to town, will give a preliminary hearing Wednesday before Justice Morris of Idaho Springs.

Investigation of the circumstances surrounding the destruction of the building is said to have cast considerable doubt upon the story of the wrecking of the concern by giant powder rolled down the hill, and growing out of the irrigation, in any one of the states or territories whose arid lands are to be reclaimed by the federal government under the provisions of the National Irrigation act.

## NEW BIDS FOR PRINTING OF MONEY ORDER FORMS.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The postmaster general has cancelled all the bids for printing in connection with the money order system except that on which the award to Paul Hyman for money order forms was made.

The new advertisement will call for bids for printing of about 800,000 money order forms, to be printed on water-marked paper. The last specifications required a special water mark, thus confining the bidding to a limited number of firms able to obtain this special paper. The bids for the new money order forms will be opened on September 5 and it is expected the awards will be made by the first of the month. It is the expectation that there will be less delay in filling requisitions for blanks under the new system. Heretofore Wynkoop, Hollenback & Co. have had most of the contracts for supplying blanks.

## STORY OF AN ATTEMPT TO EXTORT \$50,000 RANSOM.

Davenport, Iowa, Aug. 17.—Reports come from Sanbury, Iowa, of the kidnapping late last night of Mrs. John Hilrow, wife of a wealthy farmer and an attempt to extort \$50,000 ransom for her release.

Mr. and Mrs. Hilrow were deceived from their home by a man who stated that their son was ill in a nearby town. While they were driving along a dark road, a man came up to the car, it is said, Hilrow, who is aged and feeble, was thrown from the buggy and was told that his wife would be held until he brought the money to a secret place.

Mrs. Hilrow was imprisoned in the cellar of a deserted farm house. During last night her captor was away from the house and she made her escape, running to a neighbor's house. In the meantime her husband had communicated with the county authorities, but no trace of the kidnaper could be found.

## BUILDING TRADES INDORSE THE STONEMASONS UNION.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 17.—The National Building Trades council today adopted a resolution endorsing the Stonemasons Union, American branch, which is affiliated with the National Building Trades council and condemning the Bricklayers and Masons International Union of America because of its alleged attempt to disrupt the stonemasons' organization with a view of absorbing it as a body. The vote on this resolution was 117 yeas and 52 nays.

This action is the culmination of a long fight turning to a close going on between the two international bodies. The convention by a vote of 106 to 92 refused to give to the carpenters the work of putting in place channel iron, a work which has been done by the stonemasons.

The convention refused to grant the application of the United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters before for membership until its jurisdiction blank is filled.

## HIGH PRICE OF MATERIAL CLOSES COTTON MILLS.

New York, Aug. 17.—M. C. D. Borden, in commenting today on the closing down of the cotton mills in New England, said that the action of the cotton market was undoubtedly due to the scarcity of cotton supplies and their determination not to buy cotton at the present prices.

"Mill owners," said he, "cannot buy the raw supply at 12 cents a pound and sell the print cloth at 34 cents a yard. By doing so they would be losing money and of course, such a condition of affairs cannot continue for any one season, that is to close the mills."

"I think that it would be more profitable to sell the raw cotton at the present price than to manufacture it into the commercial article and sell it at the present price. Should the present condition in the raw market continue there is no doubt that it would cause a serious contraction in the print cloth and textile industry."

## CAMPING PARTIES NOT HUNTING FOR CONVICTS.

Carson, Nev., Aug. 17.—News has been received that a party of the convicts who escaped from the prison at Folsom, Cal., visited Glen Alpine, near Tallac, Saturday. They demanded dinner and carried away several dollars. Beyond taking food they did not annoy the people and one openly admitted their identity. They were heavily armed, and their presence in that country, which contains many camping parties, has caused great alarm among the visitors, who are seeking other camping localities. The convicts are now near the Nevada line, and if they cross into this state an organized effort will be made to capture them.

## SAN FRANCISCO TRANSFORMED IN A VERIFIABLE BLAZE OF GLOBE.

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—The members of the Grand Army of the Republic who have been arriving by every train for the past week to attend their 7th annual national encampment, were treated to a genuine surprise tonight. As they came from the east and south

they had noted that the city was in gala attire. They had seen business buildings decorated in the national colors and had casually observed the wires strung across the principal streets. The twin gothic arches erected in the center of the business section of the city also came to them for a share of appreciation. But this gave way to admiration of the electric current which was turned on. Then, suddenly, as if by the call of a magician's wand, the city was transformed from its daily commercial and artistic aspect of delight. The gothic arches spanning the principal avenues, elaborate in their decorations and crowned with flags, suddenly burst into bloom, each marvel of color and artistic design. Possibly nothing finer had been seen in America; certainly nothing of equal beauty in this city. Glancing along Market street, the main thoroughfare, the eye was met at every point by fluttering flags and lights that bore the national colors swinging from slender waves of wires. The evening was a perfect one so far as weather was concerned, and the streets were thronged until a late hour with visiting veterans and their friends.

The events of the day were of the routine order, nothing special being on the program. Incoming delegations were received and escorted to the quarters assigned to them, old friends exchanged greetings and many conversations were made to near-by points of interest. Tonight receptions were held by several California and Nevada parties.

## EXHIBITION OF FRUIT FROM ARID STATES.

Ogden, Utah, Aug. 17.—Announcement is made of an arid states fruit exhibition, which will be held in the vicinity of Kief at late as August 11, according to a Russian correspondent of the Times. The troops, he says, fired several volleys into the strikers at close quarters. The correspondent regards this occurrence as a significant comment on the officially inspired reports that matters had resumed their normal aspect in the disturbed districts of south Russia.

## FAMINE AMELIORATED.

London, Aug. 17.—According to mail advices from Hong Kong, missionaries returned from the famine district in Kwang-si province, south China, report that the conditions there have improved. The harvest had commenced and the free distribution of cereals had ceased in many places early in July. It was expected that the necessity for the further distribution of food would disappear entirely in a few weeks from that time.

## PANAMA APPALLED BY REJECTION OF TREATY.

Panama, Aug. 17.—The unanimous rejection of the Panama canal treaty by the senate has caused a profound impression here in all circles. The question of all this is that will come of Panama. The only consolation the isthmians have is that the rest of the republic, with the exchange at a very high figure and with an upward tendency, will be able to pay the debt. It seems that the government never expected the treaty to be ratified, and it was not supported at all in the senate.

General Valazco, an old veteran and a distinguished army officer, has been appointed military commander of the department of Panama. It is thought the fears caused by the rumors of a revolution have influenced the appointment.

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC CASE HAS BEEN SET FOR TRIAL.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 17.—There have been reports recently that the suit of Talbot J. Taylor and others to prevent the Union Pacific company from voting at the annual election of the Southern Pacific would be withdrawn. It was stated that the suit was filed in the street that the Harriman and the Keen interests had reached an agreement, at least so far as the appeal from the recent decision of Judge Lumsden of posts in the department of the Pacific. The suit was set aside today when it was announced that the cause has been set for hearing here on the docket of the state supreme court on the 21st of next month, and that the assignment was approved by counsel in the case.

## CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS HIS FISCAL PROPOSALS.

London, Aug. 17.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, replying to a request for a short statement of his fiscal proposals, has written as follows: "I have nothing to say about any tax whatever on raw materials, such as wool or cotton, and believe that such a tax would be entirely unnecessary for the purpose I have in view, namely, to secure a more equitable and better terms with our foreign competitors."

"As regards food, there is nothing in the policy of tariff reform which I have put before the country which need increase in the slightest degree the cost of living of any family in the country."

## SERIOUS RUNAWAY ACCIDENT IN PUEBLO.

Pueblo, Aug. 17.—Mrs. Eliza C. Coples, who keeps a fashionable haberdasherie on Grand avenue, near Fourth street, was seriously and perhaps fatally injured in a runaway accident at 2 o'clock this afternoon on Fourth street, near the intersection of the street. The spirited horse that she was driving became frightened at an electric car, and turning suddenly threw her from the buggy. Directly under the wheels of the vehicle the animal began backing, trampling the woman under his feet. The motorman on the car caught the frightened animal before it had trampled the woman to death.

## ENGLISH GOLFERS WIN HONORS ON CHICAGO LINKS.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—Captain J. L. Lowe's wing team of Oxford and Cambridge English golfers today won the honors in the first international golf contests in the west, defeating Captain L. L. Boyd's All-Western team on the green of Chicago Golf club. The score was 2 and 1 in the match competition by the score of 8 to 3. In the latter event National Amateur Champion Louis N. James, Western Amateur Champion Charles H. Egan and Edgar B. F. Cummings were the only representatives of the American golfers who succeeded in defeating their British rivals.

## ST. LOUIS MOTORMAN LEARNS THAT CITIZENS HAVE RIGHTS.

St. Louis, Aug. 17.—Beverly S. Warden, who was arrested Saturday because when he wanted to board a street car and none would stop for him, finally drew a revolver and forced a motorman to come to a halt, was acquitted in police court today.

In discharging Warden, Police Judge T. J. Connelley said: "Any street car motorman brought before me on a substantiated charge of passing passengers on the street corner will be fined to the limit of the law. Citizens have rights that are paramount to those of a street car company."

## DEMANDS REDRESS FOR INSULT BY MOSO SULTAN.

Manila, Aug. 17.—Major Robert L. Bullard has demanded redress from Sultan Deseen, the tribal leader of the Lano Moor. Although professing to be friendly to Americans, the sultan recently surrounded a small detachment of United States troops, paying him a friendly visit with a strong force of warriors and a band of men insulting and abusing an American flag. So far the only reply from the sultan to Major Bullard's demands has been defiance.

## HEAD-ON COLLISION.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—In a head-on collision between two passenger trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad near Long Lake early today one trainman received injuries which resulted in his death, an engineer and fireman were probably fatally injured and a number of persons were more or less seriously hurt. The dead:

W. A. Northway, express messenger on west bound train. The injured:

Miss Twichell, engineer; Albert Zeal, fireman; William Higgins, baggage man; William Rastman, express messenger.

## ONE KILLED AND SCORE INJURED IN ELECTRIC CARS.

Carthage, Mo., Aug. 17.—A head-on collision took place this afternoon on the Carthage-Joplin electric railway, three miles from this place. Motorman Joseph Baker was killed. Motorman Ed Hedges fatally hurt and 25 other persons seriously injured. Among the injured are: S. H. Sanderson, C. E. Roth, Robert Orchard, George Dewey, Andrew Alica, A. J. Miller, Conductor Daniel Newman, Ralph Smith, Mrs. W. C. Eldred and Mrs. Nancy Briggs of Carthage, and Thomas Webb, of Webb City.

## TROOPS FIRED VOLLEYS AT STRIKERS IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

London, Aug. 18.—Fourteen strikers were killed and 100 to 150 wounded in the vicinity of Kief as late as August 11, according to a Russian correspondent of the Times. The troops, he says, fired several volleys into the strikers at close quarters. The correspondent regards this occurrence as a significant comment on the officially inspired reports that matters had resumed their normal aspect in the disturbed districts of south Russia.

## EDUCATED CHINESE ASK FOR FOREIGN PROTECTION.

London, Aug. 18.—The Standard's correspondent at Tien-tsin reports that the educated Chinese in that city are imploring the foreign consuls to afford them protection on account of the approaching visit of the Chinese official who arrested the Peking reform journal, Shen Cheng, who was afterward sentenced to death. The Chinese official is thought to be on his way to Tien-tsin to seek victims among the reformers there.

## FULLERTON DENIES A STRIKE BOMBOR.

Late last night it was reported that the 11 o'clock shift of men employed at the Turleide mill had walked out and had joined the striking mill men. This was not corroborated, and Night Manager Fullerton denied that anything had occurred and stated that everything was quiet at the mill. The management does not anticipate any immediate trouble with the force of men now at work.

## FINE MINING DISPLAY FOR THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

St. Louis, Aug. 17.—W. S. Ward, field commission of the department of mines and metallurgy of the World's fair, has returned from a trip which took in most of the mining states and territories of the west. Mr. Ward reports that every state and territory as far west as Colorado will have a finer display than that at the Columbian exposition.

St. Louis, Aug. 17.—The eruption of Vesuvius, which has been going on since the eruption of the World's fair, has returned from a trip which took in most of the mining states and territories of the west. Mr. Ward reports that every state and territory as far west as Colorado will have a finer display than that at the Columbian exposition.

## THESE DYERS QUIT WITH INTENT TO FORCE THEIR WAGES HIGH.

Philadelphia, Aug. 17.—About 600 dyers employed in three mills tonight voted to return to work. At one plant the men will go back to work at a reduction of five per cent in wages and at the other two they will resume work at the same terms as before the strike. There are more than 2,000 dyers in the city.

## PRESIDENT SLOCUM AT WILLIAMS BAY, WISCONSIN.

Williams Bay, Wis., Aug. 17.—The United World's fair commission of the Young Woman's Christian association has opened here. Today all bible classes, missionary and student conferences were opened and in the evening an address was given by President William Slocum of Colorado college, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

## FRANCE AND THE HOLY SEE.

Paris, Aug. 18.—The Figaro's correspondent at Rome says that in the course of an audience that a member of the French aristocracy had with Pope Leo XIII. and his holiness said of the relations between France and the holy see was a prudent word. It was not faultless, like everything human, but it was the best thing for the interest both of the church and the French government.

## ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

Naples, Aug. 16.—The eruption of Vesuvius somewhat increased today. The stream of lava flowing from the crater was divided into two branches. The longer reaches a distance of 2,500 feet in the direction of the village of Ottajano, the other is now 2,300 feet toward Pompeii. There is no immediate danger.

## TWIGG'S NINE VICTIMS.

Winfield, Kan., Aug. 17.—The total death list from the Twigg shooting at fair now numbers nine. Otis Carpenter, a bill poster, died today. Another, Everett Ridgeway, is hourly expected to die. All the other wounded will recover. There were 30 others, who were hit by Twigg, a crazy man, during a band concert here Wednesday night of last week.

## CYCLING CONTEST.

Copenhagen, Aug. 16.—A contest for the world's cycling championship was held here today. The winner was a Dane, a person, including the crown prince and other members of the Danish royal family. A Dutchman named Dickman won the 100 kilometer professional race, his time being one hour 25 minutes 25 seconds.

## TROUBLE IN MONASTIR.

London, Aug. 17.—The Times correspondent at Constantinople says the summary execution of the murderer of Rostovsky has greatly incensed the lower classes in Monastir. The foreign consuls there have been provided with military escorts and their houses are guarded by Turkish soldiers.

## FORTY DROWNED IN FINLAND.

Helsingfors, Finland, Aug. 17.—A terrible accident occurred on Lake Tykso yesterday. The upper half of a small conveying people from one shore collapsed and 40 persons were drowned or killed and many others were injured.

# MINES AND MINING

## SHIPMENT IS GOING OUT FROM RICH BOULDER STRIKE.

Harry Newman, one of the owners of the Little mine near Sunshine, Boulder county, reports that they have prepared a car shipment of the high grade ore taken from the new shaft at a depth of 40 feet. The ore is characterized by free gold such as has been found all the way down, in sinking the shaft.

Speaking of the outlook, Mr. Newman said yesterday: "The ore in the shaft is improving as the shaft is deepened and at 40 feet we have the best showing in the mine. The vein is holding its own, and is seamed with rich bunches of ore, but almost any value desired can be obtained by working the shaft. To show that we believe we have a big thing, we are working three shifts a day and are putting the shaft down as speedily as possible."

This is the strike which created considerable interest several weeks ago in Boulder county and was made by some prospectors doing their annual assessment work, who opened rich ore right on the surface. The strike was kept secret until the work was completed, when several claims adjoining were staked by the Hittory miners, Mr. Newman and the Campbell family of Campbell & Co. of this city, became interested, and later bought out the strike. They will more than make their purchase price back in sinking 100 feet. If the present ore continues to show them, Mr. Newman will visit the mine this week to direct the work.

## SET OF DIAMOND DRILLS PURCHASED.

The Moccasin Mountain Mining company of this city owning a large acreage in Fergus county, Montana, has just purchased a complete diamond drilling outfit with which it will thoroughly explore its holdings. The ore occurs in an altered limestone formation in which a chemical action has taken place as a result of the contact between the limestone and the water with the lime in which the gold has been deposited in the cavities formed in the lime. The formation is very similar to that of the celebrated Spearhead district of South Dakota.

## DEVELOPING THE LEXINGTON.

The







# Washington Gossips Over Changes in the Army

(Special Correspondence of the Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13.—The principal gossip in Washington during the past week has been in regard to the retirement of Lieutenant General Miles and the creation of the general staff, which went into effect the 15th. The order retiring General Miles was as brief as it could be made, and conveyed the information. It was signed by the secretary of war. This has caused a great deal of comment, the friends of the general being very indignant at what they term a slight put upon him by the president. It is explained at the adjutant general's office that an order issued by Secretary Lamont still stands to the effect that no words of commendation should be used in writing the order for the retirement of an officer of the army. Of course, this order could not be binding upon any subsequent secretary, nor upon the president himself, and there are recent precedents for ignoring it in the commendations bestowed upon Shafter, Brook and Otis, when they retired. Even the friends of President Roosevelt rather deplore the fact that the occasion was not utilized to make some reference to the long and brilliant career of the general, from the earliest days of the civil war. To say nothing more, it is looked upon as impolitic, and rather ungracious.

At the reception held by General Miles the morning of the 8th of August, the day he retired, there were many warm personal tributes paid to the commanding general by his comrades-in-arms, and the hundreds of clerks who have been in the war department throughout his administration. The scene was rather dramatic in that General Corbin, who had not spoken to General Miles for over a year, was one of those who came in for a final handshake. He accompanied General Young, the new lieutenant general and chief of staff, and the latter absconded the notable group of military men present by appearing at the reception with the three stars of a lieutenant general upon his

shoulder straps. This, to say the least, was a gross breach of good taste. General Miles' term of office did not expire until 12 o'clock at noon. The reception was held at 11 o'clock. The law provides for but one lieutenant general. The real lieutenant general, Miles, received his visitors in undress uniform, with no insignia of rank upon his coat, excepting the coat-of-arms of the United States, though he was still lieutenant general, commanding the United States army, and entitled to wear three stars upon his shoulders. General Young was really not a lieutenant general when he appeared in General Miles' office, and had no right to wear the insignia of that rank; and, as one of the military officers present remarked, it would have been decent, at least, to have awaited the death of the king before his successor assumed the royal robes.

Much curiosity is expressed as to the possible future career of General Corbin. Had President McKinley been alive when the general staff was created, Corbin would very probably have been appointed chief of staff, the position now held by General Young. With the death of the late president, Corbin's star went into decline. He ceased his daily visits to the White house, and in fact during the past few months has seldom invaded the neighborhood of the chief executive. The office of adjutant general ceases to exist under the provisions of the new staff law. It is understood, however, that General Corbin has been instructed to continue to exercise those duties, as before, until further notice. His offices, however, have been moved from their former immediate proximity to those of the secretary of war, and the chief of staff has been assigned to those rooms where he will have easy access to the secretary. Corbin advocated the bill creating the general staff, and thereby hangs a tale.

He realized some time ago that a staff bill would in time become a law, and that in all probability he might be made chief. This, of course, was during McKinley's administration, and Corbin's hopes were then well founded. So he put his shoulder to the wheel, and with the rather formidable congressional influence he was able to command

through previous favors bestowed, he was able to assist materially in its enactment into law. With a change of administration, however, came a change in the Corbin fortunes. The wheel turned and the ball rolled in another direction. The Frankenstein he had created now threatens to swallow him, and it is freely predicted that by easy stages he will be allowed to disappear into the body of the staff and occupy no more importance in its personnel than others of equal rank.

Corbin is a shrewd politician, the shrewdest the war department has seen for many a day. He has secured for himself practically everything available, and by his clever distribution of patronage during the Spanish war, secured his promotion to a major generalship. It has been persistently rumored that President Roosevelt offered to retire him as a lieutenant general if he would accept the immediate retirement condition, though this story is denied upon apparently good authority. He may still hope to succeed Young and Chaffee as chief of staff, as he does not retire for several months, three years hence, after Chaffee has been retired. If there is no change of administration, however, it is doubtful whether Corbin succeeds even then, though, as an army officer who has been closely associated with him for many years, recently said: "If Corbin can ever get close enough to Roosevelt, he will take him into camp. The president's only safety lies in keeping him at arm's length."

The long contemplated trip of a picked crowd of Washington newspaper correspondents through the western country as guests of the Union Pacific railroad, has been definitely arranged for. Between twenty and thirty of these gentlemen will leave Washington September 5, on special cars furnished by the Union Pacific and equipped with everything to make them comfortable and happy. A large part of the time to be occupied by the trip will be spent in Colorado and Utah. The party is due at Ogden September 15, and will spend two days attending the sessions of the irrigation congress. From Ogden the party will go

north through Idaho, Montana, returning to Chicago via Wyoming and Nebraska. The leading newspapers of the United States will be represented on this excursion by men who have been identified with the news corps in Washington for years. The selection has been carefully made and will not, by any means, result in a junketing trip. Those who will go will be the real writers of the papers they represent, and the western country through which they travel will receive unusual benefit from the work which they will be done en route and after the return of the party.

There has been unusual activity in the postoffice department during the past ten days. A week ago a hurry-up order was received from the president to close up the investigation as fast as possible and make a full report to him of the status of every man implicated, and the scandals disclosed, showing his exact relations thereto and the progress made by the inspectors in making good all charges. The president is determined that this business shall be closed up before congress meets, for there has been a well grounded suspicion abroad to the effect that the inspectors now temporarily occupying important desks would like to continue in their present position, and that if the thing can be made to drag along until congress can get action the free delivery division can be secured permanently for the office of the fourth assistant postmaster general, with the desired result, as indicated above.

Everyone connected with this work is heartily sick and tired of it, and the men upon whom the burden of anxiety has fallen wear a troubled and harassed expression. Nearly all of them have been forced to forego, or at least postpone, their summer vacation. The first assistant postmaster general, Mr. Wynne, will leave Washington August 15, to join his family at Cushing's Island in Portland Harbor, Me. Captain Wynne, of the marine corps, Mr. Wynne's son, is quite ill in this city with fever contracted in foreign service, but it is hoped he will be able to leave for the Maine coast with his father.

Postmaster General Payne expects to be in Washington while Mr. Wynne is away.

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Building must be of either fireproof or slow-burning construction. Each competitor may specify such material as he may deem best suited to the execution of his design.

It is desired that the building be of simple, classical style, appropriate to its use. Designs are expected to be paid to the color effects of the interior decoration, of the site.

The site consists of a plot of ground 100 feet by 150 feet, extending north and south, and facing to the north. The site is elevated, and on the west commands a magnificent view of Pike's

Peak and the Rocky Mountain range. There is also a fine outlook to the south and southwest. The ground immediately to the west of the site is a fine private park which will doubtless be maintained as such for a long period. The site is exceptional and requires a building of special design. Plot of the ground must be furnished on plan.

For the purpose of insuring absolute cleanliness it is desired that the main floor be of tile, terrazzo or other suitable waterproof composition. Work rooms in basement to have cement floors.

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Two bands of music were in attendance and dancing was the main feature of amusement. A large stage had been erected for the speakers, and at 2:30 p. m. Sherman Parker, a member of the strike committee, acting as chairman of the meeting, rapped for order. There were some 600 people gathered around the stand. In a few well-dressed words he spoke of the large crowd that was visiting the park for the purpose of listening to facts in regard to matters leading up to the present strike. Then he introduced J. C. Sullivan, president of the State Federation of Labor.

Mr. Sullivan in a few remarks told his auditors how easy it would be for them to win the present strike, but to do so they would have to resort to unethical and peaceable actions, and said that President Moyer followed him, he would leave the matter of explaining the subject to him, who could set forth much better as he was more familiar with the matters leading up to the present trouble. At this President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners was introduced and was greeted with loud applause.

Mr. Moyer talked for fully three-quarters of an hour. He said in substance that the situation for the past few days was a most unfortunate one, and that he was glad to see the chairman to endeavor to give the situation as it was found.

"First, I want to say to you people that the daily press of Colorado for the past few days has stated that I, as president of the Western Federation of Miners, was responsible for the unsettled condition in the state of Colorado. I am here to say to you that I am ready at this time to assume any responsibility that I may have in the state of Colorado. Now I want to say to you that I do not believe any responsibility for the unsettled condition that now confronts the people can be upon me. I don't believe the miners of the Cripple Creek district are responsible for the unsettled condition that prevails, and I don't believe that the men of the state of Colorado who are reducing the ores produced in the state are responsible for the conditions, but I do believe, and I have so stated, that the responsibility rests on a few individuals in this state outside of the laboring classes."

**The Eight-Hour Law.**  
Mr. Moyer then discussed the eight-hour law at some length, asserting that this movement had been juggled in the legislature from year to year.

Continuing he said: "After the eight-hour law was declared unconstitutional and the men were forced to go back on the long shift, they were very much discouraged, but representatives of organized labor, people who represented different political parties, went to the men who were compelled to undergo these conditions, and told them they still

had hopes that something could be done. I feel it is unnecessary for me to tell you what was the outcome of the Fourteenth general assembly. It went into session and the American Smelting and Refining company went into session with them and was in session the entire 90 days with them and when the legislature adjourned the representatives of that body said to the people of the state that it was impossible for them to pass an eight-hour law. I believe that it was as intelligent a body of men who composed the Fourteenth general assembly as can be picked out of the state, and I say now without hesitation that if the members who composed this body had been honest to the voters of the state they would have carried out their promises to the people who placed them in that position."

He asserted again that the legislature had been jobbed.

Mr. Moyer then referred to the Colorado City trouble, declaring that he tried to better the workmen's condition in that city, and went over the ground reciting much of what has been given to the public in the past six months. He charged that the managers of the United States Reduction & Refining company had broken their word with the men by positively refusing to grant any of the concessions made to the strike committee.

Leading up directly to the strike in the Cripple Creek district, he said: "It has been claimed by mine owners and representatives of the corporations and the state that this is a sympathetic strike and for that reason the strike in the Cripple Creek district was not justified; and further that they were not justified in shutting down the mines of the district in order to force the mill owners of Colorado City. I want to say to you people that this is not a sympathetic strike; that it is a strike of the Western Federation of Miners, the millmen of Colorado City being a part of the W. F. of M. and that reason it is not a sympathetic strike."

Mr. Moyer then reverted to the former strike at Colorado City, declaring that "if it had not been for the action of the governor of the state in lending the power of the state militia to the corporations of the state to overcome these men you would not be confronted with the conditions that now prevail, and I lay the responsibility, to a great extent, at the door of the governor."

He then discussed the matter of the immediate adjustment of the trouble in the Cripple Creek district, and said: "If the mine owners desire that peace in this district, all they have to do is to say to the United States Reduction & Refining company or Mr. MacNeill: 'If you desire to reduce our ore you must pay the men in your employ reasonable wages.'"

Mr. Moyer said that he was much surprised that the business men, not knowing how long the strike would last, refused to give credit to the miners who had made it possible for the majority of them to continue business in the district. Addressing the miners he said: "I am not taking the position that you are not justified in refusing credit. You should have said to the men: 'While it is impossible for us to give you credit, we will sell for you what you want at cost for cash and give you the benefit of the profit we have been making for ourselves.'"

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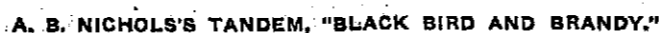
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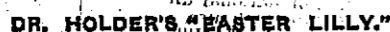
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The judges each carried away a blue rosette of which they seemed very proud and were much surprised to find that notwithstanding the rain the El Paso County Good Roads association made some \$20.



The evidence given by [redacted] at the trial was

*[Illegible handwritten notes]*

Colorado Springs, Colo., August, 1903

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# Folk Tells of His Discoveries in Missouri

In a recent address, Prosecutor Joseph Folk made some interesting comments upon the condition of things unearthed by him in his fight against corruption. He said:

The revelations of official corruption in St. Louis and Missouri read like a tale from the Arabian Nights. Officials elected to represent the interests of the city betrayed their trusts and sold themselves for gain. Combines were formed in the house of delegates and city council. These combines held regular meetings in due parliamentary form. Prices were fixed on all ordinances of any value; prices not for the city, but to go into the pockets of these public officers. There is no day locked up in two safe deposit boxes in the city of St. Louis one corruption fund of \$125,000 which has been used as evidence in court. This was put up by the legislative agent of a street railroad company in response to a demand from members of the municipal assembly, as bribes for their votes in passing a franchise ordinance.

**Played Double at Bidding.**  
For another franchise one-quarter million dollars in bribes was paid to members of the legislative assembly. This franchise was afterward sold for one and one-fourth million dollars, but the city received not a cent. Twenty-three of the twenty-eight members of the house of delegates took bribes of \$5,000 each for this franchise. Seven

members of the council obtained from \$10,000 to \$17,500 each for their votes. One councilman was given \$25,000 to vote against the franchise, and afterwards accepted \$50,000 to vote in favor of it. He returned the \$25,000 to the man who gave it to him, saying he did not believe he could "honestly" keep it without "earning" it by giving his vote in accordance with the terms of the purchase. Upon reflection, he likewise sent the \$50,000 back with the hope of getting more. He finally voted for the ordinance with the expectation that under the promise obtaining \$100,000 for his vote. His friend, the promoter, disappointed him by leaving the city early the next day without paying him. More in sorrow than in anger the official tracked the promoter to New York and after much difficulty succeeded in obtaining \$5,000, but not until the promoter had him sign a certificate of character, saying: "I have heard rumors in St. Louis that you paid members of the assembly for their votes. I want to say that I am in a position to know, and I do know, that you are as far above offering a bribe as I am above receiving one." This was literally true, as the official had taken bribes right and left, and the promoter had bodied on a gigantic scale in getting his bill through the municipal assembly.

**They Knew no Shame.**  
Seven members of the council, elected to serve the people at a salary of

\$300 a year, were paid a regular salary of \$5,000 yearly to represent corporate interests. A lightning bill was bribed through the house of delegates for \$47,500. The bargain was made right on the floor of the house. The money was given to one of the members, and after the meeting they met in the home of one of their number, where the "ple" was cut and the money divided, while the host merrily sang to his own accompaniment the old song of "Home, Sweet Home." Nineteen members of another house of delegates obtained \$2,000 each by bribes for their votes on still another franchise. Indeed, no bill of consequence passed the assembly for years unless the members were paid for their official action. Schedules of bribe prices were established ranging from a few hundred dollars for passing a switch bill, to \$100,000 for a railroad franchise.

Men would run for a seat in the municipal assembly with the sole object of making money by the prostitution of their position. The scheme of corruption was systematic and far-reaching. The people were careless, the public conscience was asleep. These city legislators went on without hindrance. They devised a scheme of selling the water works, which belonged to the city, for \$15 million dollars, the works being worth about 40 million dollars. They planned to get \$100,000 apiece for their votes on this. The proposed sale failed because of a wise provision of

the city charter forbidding unconditional alienation.

**Would Have Stolen the "Dome."**  
Then their glowing eyes fell on the old court house with the gilded dome. They thought of selling that. They hoped to obtain \$100,000 apiece for their votes on this. They were going to give the court house away, that is, the city was to get nothing for it except two top stories free for rent in a large office building to be erected. This failed by reason of the title to the ground limiting the use to court house purposes, else to revert to the original owners. Then they concluded to sell the Union market, but the market men had considerable political influence. With this and the sum of \$20,000 they raised and paid the members, they succeeded in stopping the sale.

Then came the exposure. Now some of these representatives are fugitives from justice in foreign countries; others have turned state's evidence, the remainder have faced juries and eighteen of these givers and takers of bribes have received sentences ranging from two to seven years in the penitentiary.

Doesn't it seem strange that a free people should elect thieves to be the makers of their laws? If these things had taken place in the medieval ages we would have marvelled at it. What must we think when we reflect that all this occurred in the great metropolis of our own state in our own times? Such is the city.

Have you in the country done much better in selecting your representatives? The lieutenant governor of the state has been peddled around by the seekers of bribes in return for official influence. The lieutenant governor himself distributed bribe money amongst certain senators. Thousand dollar bills have been caught sight of here and there with senators in hot pursuit. Law-makers have confessed to booting extra money to a number of powerful years, indicating that legislation has been bought and sold like merchandise. When business was dull these representatives of the people sent one of their number to start a "driftwood" down the legislative stream. They would be delighted to receive a message from their emissary. "River rising fast; driftwood coming down; be there tomorrow." "Driftwood" was their word for bribe money.

Yet these officials considered themselves honest. It is related of a senator that he sold his vote on a pending measure for \$500, receiving the bribe in one bill. He took the train on his way home. Having to ride all night, he took a sleeping-car. While he was asleep the porter stole his purse containing the \$500 bribe money. When the senator awoke the next morning and discovered his loss he was indignant. Suspecting the porter, he had

that person called before him and accused him of the larceny. The porter became frightened, confessed and returned the money.

The senator handed him a \$5 bill, saying: "I could send you to the penitentiary for this, but I will not do so. Instead I give you this advice which should keep in mind the rest of your life: Wherever you may be under any and all circumstances, remember that honesty is the best policy." That is only a few instances of corruption. I cannot in this brief address, more than give a faint idea of the real rottenness that existed. The story of corruption in St. Louis and in Missouri as revealed by sworn testimony, would fill volumes.

These revelations should bring the blush of shame to honest citizens for having permitted such a state of affairs to exist. Where will the end be? Will the people rule, or will they supinely permit themselves to be further fleeced until the time comes when it will be too late to protest? St. Louis and Missouri are but types of what some other cities and states are if they were exposed as corruption has been laid bare here. There are many problems confronting the American people today, but there is none more serious than the one of the subject of bribery. Other questions concern the functions of government, while bribery undermines the foundation of government itself.

## GOT BEST OF EL PASO COUNTY MAN

Topeka, Aug. 6.—James H. Reeder of Hays City, judge of the Twenty-third judicial district, was the first clerk of the Spanish land grant court, of which Henry C. Sluss of Wichita, is one of the judges. It is a court created by congress, in President Harrison's administration, for the settlement of disputed land titles in the southwest, where Spain and, afterward, Mexico formerly were sovereign.

There are five judges of the court and a clerk. The salary of the clerk is \$2,000 a year, and before the court was created it was understood by all the politicians at Washington that a Colorado man should have that office. There were reasons why he had a special claim on the office, but it is unnecessary to state them here.

The five judgeships of the court were distributed among a number of United States senators. One of them was drawn by Senator Plumb of Kansas, and he bestowed it upon Judge Sluss. It was a bad thing for Sluss at the same time it put him out of the running for United States senator. Sluss knew and understood why Plumb gave him the office, and he also knew that \$5,000 a year coming in regularly was better than a ghost of a show for the United States senate. So he took the job and has been drawing the salary ever since, with little or nothing to do.

**REEDER HUNG TO PLUMB.**  
When "Jim" Reeder heard of the new court he telegraphed to Plumb, who happened to be in Topeka, that he wanted the clerkship, and the next afternoon he arrived on the ground in person. Reeder knew nothing of the claims of the Colorado man for the clerkship, and he did not throw up his hands when he was told. He went to his old friend, George R. Peck, first, and that night they hunted up Plumb, who was in his room in the hotel.

Plumb introduced the subject, and he was very much excited. "I can't give you that place, 'Jim,'" he said. "It is promised to a man here in El Paso county, Colorado." "Oh, yes, you can," Reeder replied. "It is the very place I want. You owe me that much." "I owe you more than that, 'Jim,'" Plumb said, "and I will give you anything in my power but that. My promise is out." Here Peck took a hand and for an hour they talked.

"No," repeated Plumb firmly, "I can't do it. 'Jim,' I can give you a fine consulate in India. It is a profitable office and a nice place to live." But "Jim" did not want to go abroad. He wanted the nice little salary of \$2,000 a year and expenses attached to the new court. It was just the office he had been looking for, and now, he called, Plumb. Finally Plumb weakened. He rang the bell. "Fetch me a telegraph blank," he said, when the boy appeared. The blank was brought.

"Write," he said to Reeder, and Reeder with his pencil took Plumb's dictation as follows:

"Hon. Henry C. Sluss, Wichita, Kas. When the judges meet to organize your court in Denver, please support J. H. Reeder for clerk and support him to the end."

"I hate to do it, boys," Plumb said, with a sigh, "but I guess I'll have to," and he signed his name to the telegram.

Then a messenger was called and the telegram was sent. The next morning Reeder took a train for Iowa, where one of the judges lived. That judge told him he also had a date for the clerkship, and that, if the El Paso county man was not sure of it, all the judges would have candidates. This pleased the shrewd Reeder, for it crippled his strongest rival.

The next day he was back in Kansas. Then he went to Wichita and saw Judge Sluss, and in a few days the judges assembled in Denver to organize. All the candidates for the clerk-

ship were on hand, and the new Albany hotel, where they stopped, was busy with politicians.

**A KANSAS COSMOPOLITAN.**  
Reeder, who is a diplomat and a cosmopolitan, if Kansas possesses one, by the agency of Judge Sluss, was made acquainted with all the judges and by his graces of manner and speech won his way to their hearts. Their first meal in Denver was dinner in the evening, and, while his rivals for the clerkship were busy with the judges, Reeder made himself solid with the head waiter of the hotel.

"I want you to reserve for myself and party a table off to one side," he said to the man, pressing upon him a crisp \$10 bill. "We will be here some days and we want good attention."

"Yes, sah," said the delighted servant, "and say to Judge Sluss that you have been directed by the hotel management to reserve a table for him and the other judges."

"Yes, sah,"

"That will give you a chance to see the judges; so you will recognize them when they come into the dining room, you understand?"

"Yes, sah,"

"Now, send for your best waiter. I want your brightest waiter, and we want him to wait on us every meal."

"Yes, sah," and soon a bright young mulatto boy appeared and was turned over to Reeder, who slipped a \$5 bill into his hand, while the head waiter gave him his instructions.

The boy departed and Reeder instructed the head waiter further in his duties.

**WHERE REEDER "BUTTED" IN.**  
When the judges came in, he said "seat them at that table. There will be five of them, which will leave an extra place. When I come in conduct me to it, accidentally like, you know."

"Yes, sah,"

That evening the judges innocently played their parts. They appeared at the entrance of the dining room and first signaled by the obsequious head waiter, they followed him to the table reserved for them. Reeder was late coming. His rivals were early, and all looked lovingly toward the vacant chair at the reserved table, but none had the nerve to try to take it.

At the proper time Reeder appeared and stood at the door a moment until he caught the attention of the head waiter. He was dressed for the occasion and the people at the table viewed him with admiration. Soon the head waiter saw him, and straightway led him to the one vacant seat at the judges' table. It was a very natural thing, too, for the head waiter to do. Surely a man of that bearing and dignity belonged at that table.

"Ah, gentlemen," Reeder said, taking his seat, "I am indeed fortunate. This is an unexpected pleasure." It was an equal pleasure to the judges, they assured him, and Judge Sluss unconsciously helped the scheme along by requesting Reeder to order the dinner for all.

**ORDERING DINNER HIS LONG SUIT.**  
Now, ordering a dinner is Reeder's "long suit," and he did it so satisfactorily, even to the wines, that the duty fell to him every evening thereafter. Throughout the meal he was charming, and toward the end of the week, after rides and club dinners, which always included Reeder, he was elected clerk on the third ballot.

"Twice, each judge voted for his man, and then the Iowa judge said to Judge Sluss: 'Judge, I like that Kansas man of yours. I think we will have use for him. You know we will have to travel a good deal.'"

And so Reeder became clerk of the court and held the office until he resigned to become a district judge last January.

## Crop One of the Greatest in History.

# GREAT WHEAT HARVEST

## 200,000,000 Bushels of Winter Wheat.

Topeka, Kan., July 25.—Despite the floods, the rains, the fly, and the rust, the middle west has gathered one of the greatest wheat crops in its history. Beginning on the lower border of Oklahoma in the middle days of June and moving northward at the rate of 20 miles a day, three weeks behind its usual schedule, the ripening tinge of yellow has made its way northward. So rapidly has the harvest come on that there was not sufficient preparation for it, even with all the knowledge of its vastness. There was over the west, somehow, a sentiment that the wheat would not be up to the usual standard.

The harvest in Oklahoma has grown mightily fifteen years ago there was not a white settler in the territory. Ten years ago not 5,000,000 bushels of wheat were raised in the whole area. This year more than 20,000,000 bushels were raised, and the average of it produced on farms that did not cost the owners a cent. Little wonder that farms of 100 acres sell for \$5,000 to \$10,000 each. The average yield is often 30 to 35 bushels an acre, and the profits make the farmers well to do. Some of the large ranchers farm the Indian lands on the adjoining reservations and have become wealthy.

In Kansas is another wheat wonder. The wheaters of the state have for the last year been ravaged as the "heat of the bugle boom." The land sold during the days of the middle '90s for \$1 an acre. Now, such had been the added value given to the property that the same lands are valued at \$10 an acre. The first wheat ever grown in Ellis county was a field of 100 acres, put in the ground in 1877. When it was the question was, how much wheat could be raised on one acre? One day there came a heavy rain and the head of a colony of prairie dogs which had arrived

"I will reap your wheat," he said. "Can you do it?"

"With our women." The owner of the field took up his offer, and the next day 50 Russian women came into the field. Each had a short sickle, and they cut and bound the wheat before the second sun set. In Ellis county this year 178,000 acres were in wheat. The yield was close to 2,000,000 bushels—200 bushels for every man, woman, and child in the county. Thirty counties raise more than a million bushels each, and the total of the state is not far from 200,000,000 bushels.

Kansas' greatest trouble has been to get the men to harvest the crop. In the first weeks before the work began, were listed calls for 27,000 men, with few takers. Then at the last, when the need became imperative, there were hundreds of farmers eagerly waiting on the freight trains to see if some of the workers would not go and help them. The railroads that needed men to repair the roads in the flooded districts paid \$2 to \$3 a day for men, and, of course, the farmers had to close after the reapers, and the work is in progress as rapidly as it can be pushed.

The threshers have a combination and charge higher rates than formerly for their work. Wheat with hands and teams, 10 cents; with hands and cock-shack, 7 cents; with hands, 6 cents, without hands 4 cents.

The Nebraska harvest ends the winter wheat season. Then begins the spring wheat of the north. The northern part of Nebraska is almost entirely devoted to this sort of grain. The climate of the state is too severe for the wheat to live through the winter, hence the spring sowing. There the spring was backward, and the straw grew very short. There was fear for a time that the crop would be, and indeed it was, but the rain has made it an average one in most sections. Nebraska will produce something like 70,000,000 bushels, but it is not yet ready to turn in its figures. The Nebraska wheat-grower labors under greater disadvantages than his Kansas and Oklahoma brothers. In the more southern sections there is the milder winter to help, while the soil

seems to be fitted over a considerable portion—known as the "wheat belt"—for giving a harvest of exceptional size and regularity. This is what Kansas has done for 14 years:

Year.	Bushels.
1890	28,871,214
1891	58,550,833
1892	74,538,908
1893	54,827,523
1894	23,005,700
1895	18,001,060
1896	27,734,668
1897	51,028,824
1898	60,750,061
1899	43,887,012
1900	77,489,091
1901	50,823,055
1902	45,827,435
1903 (est.)	100,000,000

There is a good profit in wheat growing. Recently, the Kansas board of agriculture has made exhaustive inquiries of the farmers of the west as to the expense of putting in a crop and harvesting it. These are the figures: Ploughing \$1, harrowing 23 cents, seed and sowing 35 cents, harvesting \$1.45, threshing \$1.81, wear of tools, 27 cents, rental or land interest \$2.05, total \$7.55. Thirteen bushels per acre at 60 cents will pay this—averages of 30 bushels are common. With 5,000,000 acres of wheat produced on this basis, selling for about 60 cents, even in the more remote sections, it is little wonder that the state has \$90,000,000 in its banks.

The selling of the western wheat is being revolutionized by the combination of farmers who work in cooperation to thresh and market their grain. In order to evade the threshers' charges they form companies and buy complete outfits—threshing machines, grain weighers, wind-stacks, and self-feeders—and so do all their work at actual cost. Then to avoid the profits of the elevators they are forming cooperative companies for the handling and marketing of grain. They

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invest only \$100 each, and the profits are divided among all the members. They pay within four cents of the city prices, and get the lowest rates on the railroads for shipping. One company working with a railway corporation tried to "freeze out" one of the farmers' companies. The farmers had wheat ready to ship, but no cars were furnished to them. They sent word to another railroad, and one morning when cars were ready, a dozen teams went to work hauling wheat from the elevator to the cars. The shipments were made—and after that they had all the cars needed. The extent to which this plan of cooperation is growing over the west is remarkable, and it is thus that a large portion of the wheat will soon be handled. It is probably the most significant feature in the wheat-growing of the plains region.

Many of the western states are making their own twine, a considerable item in the harvest. All the bundles are bound with it, and a vast sum is spent for this portion of the harvest. The convicts of the state prisons are put at the work of making the material. The harvest has gone on through the long hot days. At night lanterns have been hung on the harness of the horses, and the reaping has continued. It is the rich season of the year for the prairie dweller. Little wonder that he enters on it so enthusiastically.

The great commercial nations of the earth are now handling in their domestic and international parcels services over 375,000,000 a year, having a value of thousands of millions of dollars.

There is an annual interchange of some 50,000,000 international parcels a year. The share of the United States in this international service last year, parcels received and dispatched, was less than 150,000.

